

JOBY PAID HIS FARE.

The stout ship *Falcon*, leaning gallantly to the wind, was making her way down the channel, bound for America. The sails had been reefed, the cables coiled, and everything made snug for the night. Captain Essex, pleased, as an old sailor always is when his vessel is well away from the dangers of the land, and making good progress under a steady wind, paced to and fro on his quarterdeck, gruffly humming a little song, the greater part of which was lost in his thick, bushy beard, though now and then you might have caught some words, as "The sea is the place for me, my lads," or "A lively ship and a willing crew."

Captain Essex's little song was interrupted by a sudden commotion in the forward part of the vessel. There was a sound of loud, angry talking, a hasty scuffling of feet, followed by the frightened sobbing of a child.

"Hallo!" exclaimed Captain Essex, "what is the meaning of that row?"

"A stowaway, sir," answered one of the men from below.

"A stowaway on my ship," growled the captain. "Bring the rascal here. We'll give him a taste of the rope's end, first, and then—but what is that?"

"The stowaway, sir," was the response, as two of the crew approached, leading between them a very small and very ragged boy.

The anger in the captain's face gave place to a look of astonishment, mingled with pity, as his eye rested upon the shivering form of the intruder. But he maintained the sternness of his tone as he addressed the boy:

"Well," said he, "what are you doing here?"

"Nothing, sir," was the trembling reply.

"Who are you, and where did you come from? Speak up, now! No nonsense!"

"I'm Joby—Joby Oliver, sir," said the boy, between the sobs, which he vainly endeavored to choke down. "I live by the docks, sir."

"What are you doing here, then?"

"I hid away down below, and—found me. I wasn't doing anything. I didn't touch a thing. I thought they wouldn't mind. I'm not very big, you see, and I don't weigh much."

He broke down with a gasp and pressed his small, grimy fists into his streaming eyes. Then, as the captain remained silent, but continued to gaze at him with a tremendous frown, he made a brave effort to go on with his story.

"I haven't any mother or father, you see, and I have to earn my own living. Everybody says, 'He's too small. What's he good for?' and they don't take me; though I am strong. I can lift a trunk—a little one. I can run errands, very fast; but everybody says, 'Oh, he's too ragged and too dirty.' If I could get jobs, you see, I could get a new suit of clothes. But I can't get jobs, and I can't get clothes, and everybody don't want me, and—a fresh storm of sobs shook the little frame."

"But you haven't told me yet what you are doing on board this ship?" said the captain, preserving his severity with an effort.

"They said the ship was going to America," answered the boy. "Everybody is rich in America. Everybody wants you there, you see. Tom Dixey went there, and he makes a load of money."

"That's all very well," responded the captain; "but people who go to America pay for their passage, and to hide away so as to go without paying, is just the same as stealing so much money. Don't you know that?"

Evidently the boy had never taken that view of the question. He looked up at the captain's stern face with a frightened and startled expression. Then he began a hurried search in the pockets of his ragged jacket. From one he drew forth two coppers, from another a silver six-pence, and from a third a shilling, much battered, clipped and defaced. These he held out toward the captain.

"This is all I've got, now. I earned the six-pence and the two pennies; the shilling a gentleman gave me. It's broken, but it's good silver, all the same."

"And what am I to do with these?" asked the captain.

"To pay my fare," replied the boy. "It's most though, I think, I will earn the rest when I get over there."

The good captain could maintain his gravity no longer. A smile lighted up his rugged features, as he said, kindly:

"There, there, Joby. Keep your money, my boy. You are an honest little fellow, after all. You shall stay with me on the *Falcon*, and we will make a man of you. How will that suit you?"

Joby was delighted, of course. The sailors, who are wonderfully handy at such things, devised a suit of clothing for his small body. He speedily became a great favorite with the crew of the *Falcon*, proving himself to be active and intelligent, and, what is far better, absolutely honest and truthful. The captain had grown very fond of Joby; and as for Joby—well, it was not long before everybody on board knew what Joby thought of the captain.

The *Falcon*, which was a sailing vessel, had met with head winds constantly since leaving the channel, and on the fourth week out was struck by a heavy gale from the northeast. All day long the good ship labored with the mountainous waves, leaping and plunging, till it seemed as though the groaning, creaking masts must come out of her. But she was a staunch, well-built craft, and had passed safely through many a worse tempest.

With the fall of the night, the gale increased in violence. The sails had been reduced to the heavy lower canvas, just sufficient to steady the vessel. The captain remained on deck, taking a position near the rail, where he could keep an eye on the rigging. Near him, sheltered by the bulwarks, sat little Joby, on a coil of rope.

At first the noise and confusion, the thunder of the water, the shriek of the wind through the cordage, and the wild pitching of the ship had frightened the boy. But when, by the light of a lantern near by, he saw the calm, resolute expression on the face of the captain, he felt relieved, and rather enjoyed the excitement of the storm.

Suddenly, just as the captain was shouting an order through his trumpet, a vast billow seemed to rise out of the gloom and bear down upon the ship. It struck the vessel's side with an awful roar, throwing tons of water on

the deck. Before he could save himself the captain was lifted from his feet and flung overboard into the sea.

Almost at the same instant a small figure was seen to leap upon the rail, cling there a moment, and then leap outward into the darkness and disappear.

"Man overboard!"

The terrible cry rang above the roar of the tempest. For a moment all was panic and confusion. Then, under the mate's command, the ship was rounded to, with her head to the wind, and a boat ordered to be lowered.

"No use," said one of the men to the mate, who stood by the rail, near where the captain had fallen overboard, "we could never find them in the day-time, let alone such a night as this."

"I'm afraid not," answered the mate, sadly. "Poor old man! Poor boy. Hark, what was that?"

"Falcon, ahoy!" The shout came loud and strong from the darkness, not twenty yards from where the ship lay.

"The captain!" shouted a dozen glad voices.

"Belay your jaw, there, ye lubbers! Tail on to that line and haul us aboard, or we'll be adrift!"

Line! Us! What could he mean. But the mate had already discovered a curious thing—a light but strong rope, fastened to a ring in the bulwark, and extending outward into the darkness, toward the spot whence the captain's voice proceeded. It was drawn tight, as if some heavy burden were towing at the end of it.

In an instant sturdy arms were pulling at it with a will. Then a stout rope was lowered, and up it, like a monkey, scrambled Joby, followed more slowly by Captain Essex.

Then a great cheer went up, drowning the roar of the storm itself, as the crew gathered about the dripping forms of the captain and his little friend. A few words served to explain what had happened.

Joby, with his eye on the captain, had seen him carried overboard. He knew that one end of the coil of light, tough rope upon which he sat was secured to the bulwark, for he had tied the knot himself that very day. Without pausing to think of his own danger, he took the free end between his teeth, and was in the water nearly as soon as the captain himself.

Though he could swim like a duck, he was borne helplessly along on the crest of the waves, almost into the arms of Captain Essex, who caught him as he was sweeping by. The captain fastened the line about both of their bodies; and partly swimming and partly towed by the ship, they had managed to keep their heads above water until the *Falcon* was close to.

The storm blew itself out during the night, and the next morning dawned clear and calm. All the forenoon Joby observed to be very grave and silent, as if he was pondering some important question. Finally he presented himself before the captain in his cabin.

"Well, my boy," said the captain, "what can I do for you?"

"A man's life is worth a good deal of money, isn't it?" asked Joby, twirling his cap nervously as he spoke.

"Not a boy like me, but a grown man."

"Yes, of course, my lad," replied the captain. "A man's life is supposed to be the most valuable of his possessions."

"Well, then," said Joby, twirling his hat still more nervously, "they say I saved your life last night. I don't say it was much, you see. Any fellow who could swim could do the same; only I happened to do it."

"Yes, you certainly did it, Joby. And what then?"

"You see—you see," stammered Joby. "I—I thought that would pay for my passage; then it wouldn't be stealing, you know."

Joby could not make out why the captain's honest eyes should suddenly grow moist, nor why the captain's strong arm almost squeezed the breath out of his small body; nor yet why the captain's voice should be so husky, as he said:

"Joby, my lad, while old Tom Essex's hulk holds together, and a single timber of him floats, you shall never want for a berth, or be without a friend."

The Deacon's Great Head.

Last Sunday was communion Sunday in the deacon's church. A part of the deacon's duties is to attend to the preparation of the service and the supplying of the bread and wine for the celebration of the solemn ordinance. The previous week had been one of unusual business care and exertion for the deacon, and Sunday morning found him at the church before he ever remembered that it was communion day. The recollection came to him like an electric shock. There was neither bread nor wine, for he had forgotten to procure them. What was to be done? The hour was at hand, and it would never do to let it be known that negligence or forgetfulness caused the postponement of such an important ceremony.

The deacon scratched his head and then started on a canter for home. His wife had in the cellar a jug of elder blossom wine which she had made years ago to be used in case of sickness. For this jug the good deacon pointed. He got it and sampled its contents. They were excellent, but powerful. He poured out a quantity and added an equal amount of water. Then it was about right in strength, but the color was wrong. Down came a tumbler of his wife's best grape jelly. With nervous energy the deacon stirred the jelly in the wine and water. The color came, and the blend was perfect. Then he cleaned the bread can of the Friday's baking, and hurriedly cut the bread into squares. With bread under one arm and his watered and jellied wine under the other he cantered back to the church and in the back way. He got there in time, but it was a narrow squeak. The members of the church didn't know the reason for the suppressed excitement in the deacon's manner, for the service proceeded properly and in order. When the deacon and his wife got home she saw the wine jug and empty bread can.

"Why, deacon!" she said.

Then the deacon told her the story. "Deacon," she observed, "you're a man for emergencies."—Hoosac Valley News.

When a man prays aright he forgets the philosophy of prayer.—John Foster.

SUNSTROKE A MICROBE.

Startling Theory Adopted by a Pacific Coast Scientist.

Dr. Sambon adopts what to many will be a startling theory to explain the action of sunstroke. He regards this affection as not due to excessive heat or exposure to the sun, but to an infectious disease caused by a specific organism. He attests the fact that stokers, even cleaners, miners and iron-workers are exposed to temperatures higher than those of any known climate without ever contracting the malady, and that the Assam tea planters and the closely-shaven Chinese, although constantly working in the hottest sun, are equally exempt.

Dr. Sambon, discussing the geographical distribution of the disease, goes on to prove that the areas in which it is epidemic are strictly defined. While unknown in Europe, it is common in the low-lying regions of the Eastern United States, between the Appalachians and the Atlantic. It extends along the Nile Sea, the Red Sea and Persian Gulf. It prevails in the Indo-Gangetic alluvial plain, but not on the adjacent Indian highlands. In support of his infection theory Dr. Sambon refers to the occurrence of epidemics which have frequently decimated hospital wards and not affected men exposed to greater heat and sun. The demonstration of the organic origin of the malady rests on its distribution, etiology, morbid anatomy and epidemic character. The specific organism has not been detected, but Dr. Sambon's investigations incline him to the belief that it lives in the superficial layers of the soil, and is conveyed to the lungs of alimentary canal by dust.

How England Took Gibraltar.

Gibraltar was taken by the English in 1704, during the war of the Spanish succession, a war which was provoked by the aggressive policy of France in endeavoring to place a monarch of the French family upon the Spanish throne, and thus consolidate the two kingdoms into one. The fortress was then captured almost by surprise, though the Spaniards and French, appreciating the strategic value of the place, made desperate efforts to recover it, but were repulsed at every point. Between the date of its capture and 1779 repeated efforts were made by Spain to recover the fortress, and in the latter year the greatest armament that was ever brought to bear upon a besieged place lay before Gibraltar. The siege lasted, off and on, for many months. The investing force comprised 12,000 troops of France, over twice as many of the best infantry of Spain, and the fleet consisted of forty-seven ships, all three-deckers; ten great floating batteries, estimated invincible, carrying 212 guns; innumerable frigates, bomb-ketches, cutters, gun and mortar boats. For weeks together over 6,000 shells a day were thrown into the town and repeated attempts were made to storm the works, but the little garrison of only 7,000 men repelled every assault and finally succeeded in beating off the allied fleet. The blockade began June 21, 1779, and lasted until February, 1783, when the garrison was finally relieved by the arrival of a British fleet and army. Since that time the fortifications of Gibraltar have been so improved and increased that it is regarded as the strongest fortress in the world. The British government maintains there a garrison of from 5,000 to 10,000 men, with provisions for six months, and it is said the supply of military material is sufficient to enable the fortress to stand a siege of indefinite length.

Physical Endurance.

It should be impressed upon all young persons that during life each member of the body, in the very act of living, produces poison to itself, says Appleton's Popular Science Monthly. When this poison accumulates faster than it can be eliminated, which always occurs unless the muscle has an interval of rest, then will come fatigue, which is only another expression of toxic infection. If the muscle is given an interval of rest, so that the cell can give off its waste produce to keep pace with the new productions, the muscle will then liberate energy for a long time. This latter condition is what we call endurance.

The power and endurance of the human machine is limited according to our understanding of the above facts, and also our recognition of its slowness in getting started. Like any other ponderous and intricate machine, the body requires time to get in harmonious working order. The brain, nerves, heart and skeletal muscles must be given some warning of the work they are expected collectively to perform. Ignorance of this fact has broken down many a young man who aspired to honors on the cinder path. The necessity of getting all the parts of the body slowly in working order is well understood by trainers and jockeys on the race track, as is evinced by the preliminary "warming up" they give their horses, although it is doubtful if the trainers could give any physiologic reason for their custom.

What He Was Doing.

Mrs. Plimley eyed her husband suspiciously. There was a pretty girl in a seat down at the opposite end of the car, and she sat facing them.

Mr. Plimley couldn't help gazing at her. She was a vision of loveliness—a dream. He forgot where he was—forgot everything but the maiden.

Mrs. Plimley's face clouded. She felt girls hat and trample it under foot, as if she would like to tear off that

But Mr. Plimley did not notice the fire that was darting from his wife's eyes. He only sat there gazing.

At last Mrs. Plimley could contain her self no longer.

"John!" she said, "what are you doing?"

John Plimley had heard that tone before. He knew what it meant. But, with rare presence of mind, he answered:

"I was remembering the Maine, my dear."

And so the foolish woman charged it up to abstraction.

Fuddy—Between you and me, I believe my wife thinks more of the butcher than she does of me. Duddy—You don't mean it! Fuddy—I do; but I am not jealous. Duddy—Not jealous? Fuddy—You wouldn't be surprised if you knew what kind of thoughts she thinks of him.—Boston Transcript.

Scrofula to Consumption.

Any one predisposed to Scrofula can never be healthy and vigorous. This taint in the blood naturally drifts into Consumption. Being such a deep-seated blood disease, Swift's Specific is the only known cure for Scrofula, because it is the only remedy which can reach the disease.

Scrofula appeared on the head of my little grandchild when only 18 months old. Shortly after breaking out it spread rapidly all over her body. The scales on the sores would peel off on the slightest touch, and the odor that would arise made the atmosphere of the room sickening and unbearable. The disease next attacked the eyes, and we feared she would lose her sight. Eminent physicians from the surrounding country were consulted, but could do nothing to relieve the little innocent, and gave it as their opinion that the case was hopeless and impossible to save the child's eyesight. It was then that we decided to try Swift's Specific. The medicine at once made a speedy and complete cure. She is now a young lady, and has never had a sign of the disease to return.

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BUTTER KING OF THE WORLD

Twenty Million Pounds of Milk Daily Churned Into Butter.

Very few people are aware that Chicago is the home and centre of operations of the butter king of the world, Obadiah Sands.

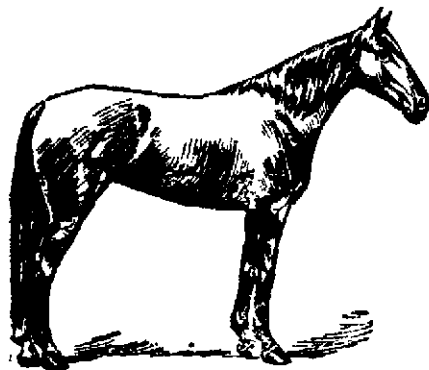
Mr. Sands owns eighty creameries and controls the output of as many more. These creameries are scattered over the entire State of Illinois, and their annual product amounts to 14,000,000 pounds. The average yearly price of this vast quantity of butter brings its value up to \$2,500,000. Persons who see butter only in small quantities, served with their meals, have no idea of the immensity of the great output of this oleaginous product. If all this butter were spread upon a piece of bread one foot wide there would be enough of it to cover a loaf 50,000 miles long—more than sufficient to twice girdle the world. It would require a train three miles long, of 700 cars, to transport it by rail, and fourteen engines would be needed to pull this monster train.

The milk of 120,000 cows is used in the manufacture of this butter. In the flush of the flow, the season of the year when milk is most plentiful, 20,000,000 pounds of milk are daily churned into butter. If this milk were accumulated for one year it would fill a lake large enough to float three of our largest battleships. To salt this butter marketed yearly by Mr. Sands requires twenty cars of salt, and he uses 125 car loads of tubs of all sizes to pack it ready for shipment. The milk is gathered by 4,000 teams from 6,000 farms. The shipments of one day last year covered the following points: Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Oregon; Los Angeles, Cal.; Phoenix, Arizona; Houston, Texas; Jacksonville, Fla.; Boston, Mass.; London, England; Hamburg, Germany, and Cape Town, South Africa.

He has a London representative who looks after his trade with Great Britain. Mr. Sands is a native of Illinois. He was born Aug. 17th, 1845, in Boone county, near Belvidere, in the heart of the Elgin district. His father was a modest farmer, who found it hard work to provide for the wants of his family of sixteen children. Sands senior died when the present butter king was eleven years old. Being obliged to seek a livelihood young Obadiah sought a position in Marengo, Ill., where he found employment in a store. Five years later he went to Chicago. At eighteen he enlisted in the army and fought for the Union with the Ninety-fifth Illinois. He experienced many hardships. One of these was a march of 150 miles to Memphis, Tenn., on one day's rations. So weakened was the young soldier that he was disabled from immediate service. One year after the close of the war Mr. Sands returned to Chicago, broken in health, but nevertheless ambitious. He obtained a position with the American Express company, which he held until the big fire. After the fire he remained in Chicago and started in the hotel business, but met with many reverses, and in 1879, with a small capital and an abundance of courage, he went to Colorado. There he "grub-staked" prospectors who "struck it rich" in the Gunnison county, famous at that time for its rich deposits of silver ore. Three years later he sold his holdings, and returned to Chicago. In the fall of 1882 he engaged in the real estate business and construction of buildings. His enterprises were favored with success, and in 1886 he made his first venture in the creamery business. Starting with two creameries, he has gradually increased his holdings until the present time. He is now recognized as the largest producer of butter in the world. In order to insure success he was obliged to devote his entire time to this line of trade, and he has made a study of every detail of the business.

A \$125,000 Horse.

The great Irish thoroughbred Galtee More, winner of the Derby, the St. Leger and the Two Thousand Guineas of



Galtee More.

1897, has been bought by the Russian government for \$125,000. Galtee More is one of the seven famous horses who have won all the above named races.

Toulouse Geese.

A large amount of profitless discussion has been wasted on the origin of the name Toulouse geese. There seems to be no evidence to connect their origin with the French city, whose name they bear. But it is of little importance to poultry-raisers and farmers. They were first carried from the South of France to England, and afterwards to the United States. Forty-eight pounds is the standard maximum weight, but they have been forced to weigh as high as sixty pounds. Under ordinary circumstances though eighteen to twenty-five pounds is the common average. They are stately fowls, with massive bodies, erect carriage, and fine, rich colors. But their most striking characteristic is the abdominal pouch, or loose fold of skin beneath, which comes nearly to the ground. The plumage is of various tints of ash-gray, brown and white, the head, throat, lesser wing-coverts, and some other parts, being light-gray, while parts of the neck, the back, upper wing-coverts, breast, thighs, tail-feathers, etc., are dark-gray, shaded with rich brown. The under part of the body and the tail-coverts are white. The legs are deep orange. They are fairly prolific, and under favorable conditions raise two broods each year. The goslings grow rapidly, and mature early. With good care and generous feeding, the young geese are made to weigh twenty pounds the first winter. When well fattened, they are very good for the table. They should have good pasture, with oatmeal, milk, etc., while young, and no heating foods should be given, until they are feathered.

THE BEE KEEPER.

Arrangements for Surplus Honey-Swarming Managed.

Bees will store surplus honey in almost any receptacle, if the honey is very plentiful and the colony strong. From an inverted earthen crock to a fancy star-shaped section. But the standard section 4 1/4 x 1 1/4 inches, seven to the foot, is used more than anything else, and no doubt gives about the best satisfaction. To have honey in fine shape for shipping we must use separators between the sections to secure straight combs and avoid bulges; but for home use, or home market, I use no separators, as I can secure more honey without them than with them. The bees will enter the sections more readily where there are no separators, no doubt because the cluster is not divided into such small groups and they can keep up the temperature more easily.

A new fad has struck us this season in the shape of "plain" sections and "fences," but they have absolutely no advantage over the regular old style—except for the pocketbook of the manufacturer—but they have some disadvantages that the old ones don't have. So I can see no earthly reason why anyone should want to change, except for the purpose of being "in style." In a very few years the "plain" section and "fence" will be "thrown to the dogs," or at least on the rubbish pile, to feed the future bonfire of cast off "great inventions."

Swarming is the natural method of increase with bees. In the spring, when the food supply is abundant, and the hive becomes crowded with young bees, and the queen is well fed so that she can lay many thousand eggs per day, the combs soon become clogged with brood and honey, the space between the combs with bees. This condition brings about the "swarming impulse." The old queen with the majority of bees will leave the hive with a rush, and if allowed to proceed in nature's own way they will find for themselves a new home in a hollow tree or other cavity. But we don't propose to allow nature to crop out too much in our domestic plants, animals, etc., and for obvious reasons we desire to manage and control swarming.

First, all the queens should have one wing clipped so they cannot fly with the swarm, and cluster on the highest tree in the vicinity, and for other reasons.

When a swarm issues, pick up the queen and cage her, and as soon as the swarm is out in the air remove the old hive to some other location, and put in its stead an empty hive ready for the swarm. In a short time the bees will discover that their queen is missing, and will come back to hunt her up. They will enter the new hive; you allow the queen to run in with them, and to their surprise they will discover that they are in the new home they so much desired when they left the old one! At once they will begin to work, building comb for the queen to lay eggs and bees to store honey. This is positively the simplest, easiest, and best way to manage swarms profitably.

To prevent a second swarm from issuing from the old hive, it is well to shake some of the remaining bees to the new swarm. Of course, all the field workers will enter the new hive, and it will be a rousing colony from the start, and if sufficient room is given them, and there is honey in the field, you can be sure of a lot of surplus from such a swarm.

I never discourage swarming, that is, I like to see each colony swarm once, as it infuses energy into the new swarm, and I can secure more honey by this method. But excessive swarming is to be deplored, for the reason that the swarms are small and cannot store surplus, and often disaster overtakes them the following winter. Again I will repeat a good rousing, strong swarm is worth more than a dozen weaklings.

Get Rid of Dock.

I have noticed of late that the common dock, Rumex obtusifolius, is coming to be alarmingly common and troublesome, and it appears that the average farmer is getting careless in the matter.

The weed is known by several names and there are several varieties, as bitter dock, yellow dock, swamp dock, white dock, water dock, and it is especially common and troublesome in Europe.

It is used sometimes as a medicine, the seeds of some species being used effectively in dysentery and the leaves being used in some cutaneous affections. It is somewhat similar to our familiar horseradish, but lacks all the good qualities of that plant. Shakespeare refers to it in the lines, "Nothing meets but hateful docks, rough thistles, kecksies, burs."

When dock appears in mowing land it should be pulled, and when dry burned. Two years of this treatment will usually suffice to exterminate the root, and the value of the hay crop is materially increased. It is always a sign of poor and negligent farming to see a field filled with docks or burdocks, thistles or wild carrots.

Fire in Hay Mow.

A few years ago my uncle cut his hay and put it in during the last days of June, writes a correspondent of the Ohio Farmer. The weather was fine, and not a drop of rain fell during the time. He considered the hay well cured. After it was all in, the bays steamed and became quite warm but not at all alarming, and in a few days cooled off so no heat was observed. Some time in August they began to heat up again, and there was a distinct odor as of smouldering fire. Fearing trouble, he tried it with a thermometer on top of the mow, and found it at 130 degrees. The following day is registered 160, but he could not believe it could or would burn, because the mows on top were dripping wet. The following night a near neighbor had company who left for home at 11:30 and no appearance of fire, but in less than an hour the barn, wagon house and hog house were in ashes. It was supposed that the pent-up gas exploded, and the whole building was in flames in an instant, and a valuable team of horses could not be saved.

There is greater need of caution in having hay properly cured. If hay heats so as to become browned it takes much from its feeding value.

THE VEGETABLE GROWER.

Suggestions for the Cultivation of Celery—Onions.

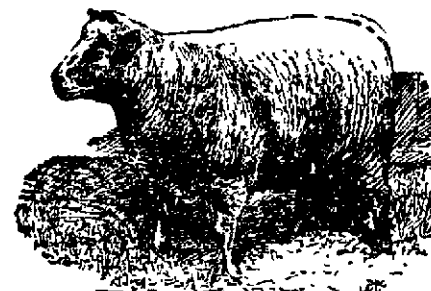
Celery.—Though a great deal has been said and written regarding the new method of celery culture, the principal variation from the old system being the doing away with the making of trenches, we still adhere to the old system in so far that we make shallow trenches about six inches deep and dig in a little well rotted manure. The manure should not be applied so heavily as to cause coarseness of growth, but enough is necessary to sustain a healthy condition of the plants. The throwing out of shallow trenches allows enough soil for the first and second earthing up, and when earthing up is finished the depth of the trenches between the rows is that much lessened, thus making it easier to cover them up if it is desired to do so without lifting them. Of late years we have come to the conclusion that this is the most satisfactory way of preserving celery, that is to say, for the private gardener or such who cultivate only a limited quantity; for large quantities this would not be practicable.

Watering may have to be resorted to during spells of excessive dry weather, but when water is given let it be given plentifully. A sprinkling on the surface every day or so does more harm than good. Let the soil have a thorough soaking when you are about it, and the plants will not only be benefited by it, but considerable time will be saved, as it will be a few days before the soil is dried out sufficiently to require another application. Water should never be applied until the soil is thoroughly dry. These remarks apply not only to celery, but to any other vegetables that may require it. But celery is a vegetable that requires a good deal of moisture—perhaps more than any other.

Onions.—Where onions are being grown for large specimens some form of liquid manure should be given as often as they will take it, but given in a weak state. There is nothing gained by strong applications, it is merely clogging the soil up with foods that the plants are not able to utilize, besides often injuring some of the finer particles of the roots which are really the most active parts. We always begin applying liquid in a weak state and increase the strength as we find the plants able to use it. —Wm. Scott, N. Y.

Profit in Sheep.

A Virginia woman who owns a little land has gone into the business of raising sheep. She spent twenty-five dollars, paying three dollars a head for ewes, and then turned her flock into her pasture land. She raised what she could care for on her land, selling the rest as soon as they were of marketable age. She gave only about one hour a day to them, and paid a boy fifty



cents a week to keep the sheep-shed clean and the fodder cut up. She has been in the business about five years. The first year she came out forty dollars ahead of her experiment. At the end of the fourth year she had a flock of sixty ewes, all she could keep with her pasture, and in wool and mutton she found she had a clear yearly income of four hundred and fifty dollars.

Handling Seed Potatoes.

One of the chief reasons why our potato varieties deteriorate or "run out" so quickly in the hands of the ordinary grower, and why our average crops are so very small, may be found in the poor quality of the tubers usually used for seed. A very large portion of all the seed potatoes annually planted in the United States is utterly unfit for the purpose and weakened by the emission of long sprouts. When these long, spindling sprouts have once been allowed to grow out on tubers, the latter might better be thrown away than planted. No full crop can be grown from them even under otherwise favorable conditions. Fortunately for the home gardener who just grows his garden potatoes but no late field potatoes, he can and usually does plant too early to give his seed potatoes much chance to grow long sprouts before planting. Then, also some of these early potatoes, foremost among them the Early Ohio, are good keepers, in other words, do not start growth very early in the season, provided we do not force them to do that by storing them in large bulk together or carelessly keep them in bulk in a warm and dark room. The best and safest plan (one which I have practised with best results for a number of years) is to spread the potatoes out in single layer in shallow boxes or flats, and thus exposing them to the light in a well-lighted, frost-proof room, as for instance, in a garret, or under the greenhouse benches for a number of weeks before planting. But I believe that even this is not enough. We can and should do more. We will do well to select our seed potatoes in the fall, and give them the right treatment from the very start in. In the first place, seed potatoes should not be allowed to become fully ripe before they are dug. Tubers still somewhat immature need further time to ripen up in storage, and consequently will surely keep longer without sprouting than overripe potatoes and when the tubers, after digging, are exposed to the air and light, for some days or even weeks, they will become hardened and able to keep much longer than ordinary potatoes without sprouting or wilting. I think that late potatoes, or any potatoes to be planted late, should always be treated in this way. Where a large quantity is to be planted, my shed for curing onions, especially the Barletta picking onion, comes very handy for spreading them out on shelves (with wire or slatted bottoms) in early spring, say from two to four weeks prior to planting. —T. Greiner, in American Gardening.

The consumption of Russian oil in Denmark is decreasing rapidly, while that of America is increasing in proportion.

A PART OF A FLAG

CHICAGO MAN TREASURES A PIECE OF GEN. LAFAYETTE'S STANDARD

A Decendant Gave It—After the Revolution the Marquis Took It Back to France—The Material is of Substantial Woolen.

One of the oldest flags, and perhaps the greatest treasure of its kind in Chicago, is in the possession of Fernando Jones. In these days, when an oppressed island is making a desperate struggle to place a new national emblem among the flags of the earth, a piece of a red, white and blue banner which waved over the forces that fought for and won our independence is of unusual interest.

The strip of bunting which is so highly prized by Mr. Jones was part of one of the first flags that floated in the revolutionary war. Interest in the relic is augmented greatly by the fact that this flag was the banner of the brave Marquis of Lafayette. Most of the time when it saw service it decorated the headquarters of the General, but time and again he marched beneath its folds.

When General Lafayette returned to his native France, after the close of the war, he carried back with him as a memento the big flag which had been constantly before his eyes while he valiantly and generously battled for a foreign country in its struggle for liberty. The banner was taken by the Marquis to his old home La Grange, which is situated some thirty or forty miles from Paris. Here for more than a century his descendants have preserved the flag as an invaluable souvenir.

A few years ago, when Mr. Jones was traveling in France he paid a visit to La Grange to inspect the relics of Lafayette. He saw his old home and learned something of the commander's personality from his descendants, who still occupy the old manor. There was then living Senator Edmond de Lafayette, a grandson of the Marquis. The Senator was the only surviving bearer of the great name, and when he died a few years ago the name perished so far as this one family is concerned. Mr. Jones was shown every courtesy by the Senator, and when he departed he was given a piece of the flag of the Marquis by the Senator as a souvenir of his visit to La Grange.

The bunting is of a texture that

would be considered very coarse nowadays, but it is certainly substantial. More than a century has apparently had little effect upon it. The piece of flag has in it the width of a red stripe, and part of the width of a white one. The white has a slightly yellowish tinge, but the red has scarcely faded at all. The piece was about two feet in width and about three in length.

The flag originally was twelve or fifteen feet in width and eighteen or twenty feet in length. The stripes were thirteen inches wide and the stars in the corner were about as large as small dinner plates. Although the material is rather heavy woolen it is so loosely woven that it can almost be seen through. The strip belonging to the Chicago old settler was cut from the end farthest from the flag staff and it had flapped in the breeze so long that it is somewhat frayed. Otherwise, with the exception of a little damage done by moths, the relic is in perfect condition.

"This is one of my most valuable possessions," said Mr. Jones, as he took the strip from a scrapbook and tenderly unfolded it. "It was cut from the old flag by the General's last descendant, who bore the name of Lafayette, and it was cut off for me. (I suppose no one will blame me for prizing it very highly. I do not know any particular details connected with its history. The Marquis told his grandson that much of the time the banner, which was extremely large, was used as a decoration in his headquarters, but he also said that he had marched under it many times."—Chicago Chronicle.

Truthfulness.

Of all happy households that is the happiest where falsehood is never thought of. All peace is broken up when once it appears there is a liar in the house. All comfort has gone when suspicion has once entered—when there must be reserve in talk and reservation in belief. Anxious parents, who are aware of the pains of suspicion, will place general confidence in their children, and receive what they say freely, unless there is strong reason to distrust the truth of any one. If such an occasion should unhappily arise, they must keep the suspicion from spreading as long as possible, and avoid disgracing their poor child while there is a chance of its cure by their confidential assistance. He should have their pity and assiduous help, as if he were suffering under some bodily disorder. If he can be cured, he will become duly grateful for the treatment. If the en-

deavor fail, means must of course be taken to prevent his example from doing harm; and then, as I said, the family peace is broken up, because the family confidence is gone.

I fear that, from some cause or another, there are but few large families where every member is altogether truthful. But where all are so organized and so trained as to be wholly reliable in act and word, they are a light to all eyes, and a joy to all hearts. They are public benefits, for they are a point of general reliance; and they are privately blessed within and without. Without, their life is made easy by universal trust; and within their home and their hearts they have the security of rectitude, and the gladness of innocence.

More than three hundred thousand series of arc lamps are used in this country now.

At the barber's—First Patient—Want to see the paper? There's nothing in it. Second Patient—I notice you've kept it a deuced long time.

It has been proposed to equip London policemen with portable electric batteries to feed electric lights on their helmets.

In Germany peroxide of hydrogen is said to be mixed with various drinks, in order to give them the mellow flavor of age.

The hydra fusca, a sort of polypus, may be turned inside out like a glove, and will continue to live and eat as heartily as ever.

Havana's defences are said to be very formidable, and the Spanish army of one hundred and twenty thousand men very strong.

STICK HIM TO IT!

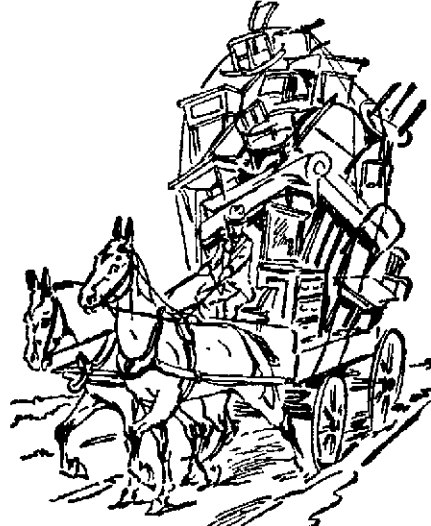
Don't be satisfied madam, with extracting from your husband a solemn promise that he will buy a new suit right away. Insert a clause to the effect that it shall be bought of us—the kind that looks like custom-made, and costs about half as much. We have clothing for Men's, Boys' and Children's wear in all the fashionable fabrics and colors and with the New York style about them.

Men's and Boys' Suits at \$1.94, \$2.64, \$3.84, \$4.74; Children's Suits at 49c, 97c and \$1.97.

STRAW HATS at 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00

Special Low Prices on everything in the house, and your money back if you are not satisfied with your purchase.

C. M. WHITMAN, Cash Clothier and Furnisher.



Mid-Summer Clearance Sale!

Any one who will stop to think a moment, will see that JULY must close out all special Summer goods, or we must carry them over. This we cannot do without great loss. Rather than do this, every cent of the profit and part of the cost, if necessary, will be given our customers. Here is a chance to save great money.

This Great Sale will Interest Everybody, as We will Discount Anybody's Prices.

Our \$2.98 Gasoline Stoves are going rapidly, and We cannot duplicate them.

Another Car Load of \$1.98 Porch Rockers, Just Received.

Only a few of those Oak Stands left, and in order to close them out they go at 39c.

This Clearance Sale Includes all Departments....

Cash or Credit. It pays to Trade at

Benedict's White Palace!

When Constructor Hobson has carried out his plan for raising the Cristobal Colon, the name should be anglicized and the warship known thereafter as the Christopher Columbus.

The report of the first fight in Porto Rico following the landing of the advance guard of General Miles' army, contains much the same sentence which has been in nearly all dispatches received from the front since the beginning of the war, namely: "After a short skirmish the Spaniards retreated."

The census of the United States, which will be taken the year after next, will without doubt be the most remarkable one taken in the country. The bureau of statistics of the treasury department puts the present population of the United States at 74,000,000, and the total population of the country and annexed territory will assuredly not be less than 80,000,000, and may exceed 90,000,000 in 1900, a greater increase in a decade than has ever before been marked in the country's history.

Contaminated water, according to an English practitioner, is not the only source of typhoid fever among boys, but to the many street games, such as marbles and peg-top are attributed many cases which occur in the autumn when these games are at the height of their popularity. In playing marbles a boy frequently licks his fingers to prevent the marble from slipping, and the whip cord of a top is wet in the mouth for the same reason. In this way the germs are conveyed into the alimentary tract. The writer's theory is borne out by the fact that the disease almost exclusively attacks boys; girls do not as a rule play at games of this kind.

"The Spanish army," says Captain General Blanco in a proclamation issued immediately after his recovery from the attack of hysterics brought on by the news of General Linares's surrender and the terms by which the troops were to be shipped back to their native land, "the Spanish army is certain to be triumphant in the end, demonstrating once more the indomitable Spanish character and the well known military talents of our people." Blanco is evidently cherishing the hope that he, too, may share the reward offered in the motto of the ship scuttled by the Spaniards in the harbor of Nipe which reads: "Be brave, and you will go home to Spain."

That the Europeans powers are taking a lively interest in the intentions of the United States regarding the Philippines is shown by the fact that the representatives of the European countries, after having only recently established themselves at the seaside and mountain resorts should return to Washington under instructions from their governments to make precise inquiries of the President and secretary of state on the subject of these islands. These inquiries were met by the statement that whatever the issue may be the United States will endeavor to so conduct matters in the Philippines as to give no just cause of offense or anxiety to other nations, having in view always the rights and duties of this government there and the interests of all others.

Spain has bowed to the inevitable and has acknowledged herself beaten. What should have been foreseen by her ministry three months ago as being the best course for her to pursue has forced itself upon the minds of her honor-loving statesmen only after the destruction of two fleets and the sacrifice of thousands of lives have been accomplished. Three months ago Spain might have had something to say regarding the issues of peace, but now, although it remains with her to determine when hostilities shall cease, the terms by which a settlement of present difficulties is to be accomplished rest with the United States, and it is probable that the demands which have been semi-officially reported as likely to represent the ultimatum of this government will be held to with unbending determination.

Spanish conceit in the invincibility of Spanish arms, as shown by the difficulty experienced in convincing some of the commanders in outlying towns that the Americans are in possession of Santiago, is something phenomenal. According to a recent dispatch several officers have declared that they are positive that General Toral would never lower the Spanish flag to any American invading force, and they insist upon being taken to Santiago to see for themselves if the Americans are holding the city, at the same time declaring that they know they will find General Toral still in possession. It

is noticeable, however, that none of the Spanish forces have as yet made any but verbal resistance, and there is a well founded suspicion that their commanders are looking to the future and trying to make things easy for themselves when they get home by piling all the blame for their defeat upon General Toral, who without doubt will be court martialed upon his return to Spain.

A good deal of surprise has been expressed over the fact that according to the plans of the administration 35,000 troops will be sent to Porto Rico, when only about 20,000 were sent to Santiago. There are good reasons, however, for this action on the part of the government. General Shafter's dispatches on more than one occasion indicated that the Santiago force was too small. It will be remembered that after the fall of Santiago he said that if the city had been taken by storm many thousands of lives would have been sacrificed, indicating that had the turn of events been different, the American army might have met with reverses on account of the smallness of the forces at his command. The administration will take no such chances in Porto Rico. Another reason given for sending so large a military force is that many organizations of troops have applied for service, and are becoming impatient at being kept in a state of inactivity in the United States.

THE MODERN LIBRARY.

The sphere of usefulness of the modern public library extends far beyond the old-fashioned conception of the value of such institutions to the community, and stretches out in many directions undreamed of in former years. Then, to be sure, the same number of books may have been placed at the disposal of the public, but there was not, as is now the case, any special effort made to arouse a desire for their cultivating influences, to stimulate and encourage methodical reading and study, and to render the library popular among all classes of people. One special feature of modern library work is an arrangement made to assist scholars in the public schools, literary clubs and various organizations for self help which are pursuing some particular line of study, in looking up subjects and references. In some libraries a room is set apart for the convenience of all such students, and an attendant is always ready to procure needed books and offer any service required.

Another feature is the children's room, where all books suitable for the development and entertainment of the young idea are gathered and where there is a librarian especially detailed to direct and encourage the young people in their thirst for knowledge. In nearly all libraries due attention is paid to the trend of public events and certain books, liable to be interesting in view of their bearing upon some question or subject under public discussion, are placed where they may be easily seen and thus induce readers to gain a more thorough knowledge of the matter, than they would be apt to acquire if they were obliged to look up their own books and references. Lists of new books are usually placed in prominent places in the reading rooms; book reviews containing the best literary criticisms are always to be obtained; librarians are at hand to give information and assistance and in hundreds of ways patrons are urged to make themselves familiar with the best that literature has to give.

It is pleasant to think that Massillon is soon to enjoy all the privileges accruing from a library of this description, and that in its well-filled shelves and cheerful reading rooms will be found all that is necessary to form one of the greatest of modern institutions, a people's university.

Troops Leaving Chickamauga.

CHICKAMAUGA, July 27.—[By Associated Press.]—The First Kentucky left Rossville today. The Third Kentucky will not get away before tomorrow afternoon or night.

The Sultan and Our Missionary.

The Porte has demanded the recall of two American missionaries from the province of Aleppo, on the pretext that their mission for distribution of relief is likely to cause disturbances. "The sick man of Europe," as he is derisively termed, is as unreasonable as his political health is feeble. As a bright contrast to his obstinacy and stupidity, the people of America are acknowledging far and wide the beneficence of the mission of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, namely, to relieve and prevent malaria, rheumatism and kidney complaint, chronic dyspepsia, constipation and liver trouble. The nervous, weak and the infirm derive unspeakable benefit from its use, and it greatly mitigates those infirmities specially incident to advancing years. Sleep, appetite, and a sensation of comfort throughout the system, ensue upon its use, which should be regular and persistent. An early resort to this fine preventative is logically suggested to those who seek its aid.

Persons troubled with diarrhoea will be interested in the experience of Mr. W. M. Bush, clerk of Hotel Dorrance, Providence, R. I. He says: "For several years I have been almost a constant sufferer from diarrhoea, the frequent attacks completely prostrating me and rendering me unfit for my duties at this hotel. About two years ago a traveling salesman kindly gave me a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Much to my surprise and delight its effects were immediate. Whenever I felt symptoms of the disease I would fortify myself against the attack with a few doses of this valuable remedy. The result has been very satisfactory and almost complete relief from the affliction." For sale by Z. T. Baltzy, Opera Block, and Elder & Snyder, 12 E. Main street.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Business Transacted at the Regular Meeting.

DR. CULBERTSON'S DAMAGE CLAIM.

Councilmen Prepared to Fight It—The Library Bond Ordinance Read the Second Time—Sewers for High and Wellman Streets—Bills Paid.

The city council met in regular session Monday night. Routine business only was transacted, and the meeting was necessarily a short one. Street Commissioner Helline reported an expenditure of \$274 on streets and alleys during the two weeks ending July 16th. An order was authorized by the members agreeing to Mr. Johns's motion.

Marshal Harry Markel submitted his quarterly prison report, which shows that seventy-three arrests were made, and \$16.50 paid for subsistence. The report was accepted and amount allowed on Mr. Kramer's motion.

Engineer Borton estimated the cost of improving Chester and Cedar streets at \$2,379.10 and \$2,305 respectively. Of the first amount the city pays \$877.50, and of the second \$435. Mr. Kramer's motion to accept the report was agreed to.

In a second report Mr. Borton certified that there was due Jacob Kohlmaier and Paul Brown for work on Richville avenue and East street the respective sums of \$38.50 and \$340, also \$150 due to L. Seufz, applying to the Tremont street contract. The report was accepted.

A petition signed by Paul Jacoby and others, requesting the widening of Young street, was referred to the street and alley committee and the solicitor.

Dr. A. W. Culbertson presented a claim for damages to himself, horse and carriage by driving into a stone in Richville avenue, alleged to have been left in the street by contractors. He estimated his present damage at \$150, but will await developments before presenting a final claim. Both Messrs. Kouth and Jacoby are familiar with the case and oppose the claim, stating that they have witnesses to prove that Dr. Culbertson and others were racing in the street. The claim was referred to the claims committee with the solicitor.

The ordinance providing for the issue of bonds in the sum of \$4,000 for the public library purposes was read the second time.

A resolution providing for the construction of a sanitary sewer in High and Wellman streets was adopted, having been recommended by the sewer commission.

A resolution to improve Cedar street by grading and laying curbing and block gutters, was delayed to investigate claims for damages made by R. H. Folger and R. B. Crawford.

A like resolution to improve Chester street was adopted.

The Ohio Map Company presented a bill of \$424 for re-numbering lots and out lots, claiming to have been authorized to do the work by Tobias Schott while the latter was mayor. The bill was referred to the committee on claims and accounts with the solicitor.

Mr. Kouth stated that night watchmen were badly needed at railway crossings, and his motion instructing the railway committee and solicitor to confer with the railway officials was agreed to.

On Mr. Jacoby's motion the mayor was instructed to notify Leonard Hess, Lawrence Muth and Henry Lantz, agent of the Warthorst property, to lay flag walk in Oak street within ten days.

A request of Mr. Lewis the committee to which was referred the petition for an extension of the water main in Center street was granted further time.

Mr. Kramer's motion instructing the water committee to provide city water for the prison was agreed to.

Mr. Kouth's motion to pay Godfrey Danner damages to the amount of \$30 was lost. Messrs. Haag, Jacoby and Lewis voted no. The prison and police committee was authorized to let the contract for repairing the cells to the lowest bidder and the council adjourned.

OUR CAPTAIN IS ALL RIGHT.

A Seaman Praises the Commander of the New Orleans.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a seaman on the cruiser, New Orleans, commanded by Captain W. M. Folger, published in the Pittsburg Dispatch: "I am on the United States steamer New Orleans. She is called 'The Pride of the Navy.' We have been in every bombardment that has taken place here yet. We helped to land the troops, and it was something wonderful to see the Dons run. They fight all right, though, when they get cornered. We are now on our way to San Juan. It is 726 miles from Santiago. We can make it in about fifty-two hours, but the sea is against us. Right here I want to remark that our captain is all right. He didn't go into the conning tower during the big fight, but stayed right on the bridge and smoked a cigar unconcernedly."

An Unusual Accident.

Ralph, the two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. George Happoldt, who reside in Front street, had an arm broken in a very remarkable manner Monday afternoon. The child was sitting on the floor. The mother caught him by the arm, intending to carry him to another part of the room. In this manner the injury was sustained, the break being about two inches below the elbow.

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for years and always with good results," says W. B. Cooper, of El Rio, Cal. "For small children we find it especially effective." For sale by Z. T. Baltzy, Opera block, and Elder & Snyder, 12 E. Main street.

THE COURT ASKED FOR ADVICE REGARDING ITS MEANING.

CANTON, July 26.—Suit has been commenced in court by Leonard Hess, of Massillon, as guardian of Harmon Schriver, an imbecile son of the late Harmon Schriver, involving J. J. Schaufele, Fred. Leonard and George Snyder, trustees of St. Paul's Lutheran church, of that city. In the petition Mr. Hess avers that his appointment was made according to the will of the late Mr. Schriver, also that the latter bequeathed a portion of his estate to the son named which amounts to \$3,000 or \$4,000. At the son's death the will specifies that his portion of the estate shall go to St. Paul's church.

The income from the amount named is wholly insufficient to support and clothe his ward, Mr. Hess claims, and he further states that he is in doubt as to whether or not he has the right to expend any of the principal for the ward's support. He, therefore, prays that the court require the defendants to answer and set up all claims they have under the will, also that he be given judgment and directed in regard to the true construction of the will. J. P. Fawcett is Mr. Hess's attorney.

W. S. Spidle, administrator of the estate of David Kerstetter, has sued Franklin and Lavina Bear to recover \$309.47 due under a mortgage deed. The property involved is located in Canal Fulton and its sale is desired.

The will of Sophia Lehman, of Canton, has been admitted to probate. In the assignment of Dominic Tyler, of Canton, the trustee has been authorized to sell and transfer mortgage note.

A marriage license has been granted to John Adam Mader and Clara Ann Brenner, of Massillon.

THROUGH A WINDOW.

A Burglar Enters the Residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Segner.

Albright street, which is the first east of South Mill and runs from East South to Railroad street, was practically deserted Saturday afternoon. Residents were down town seeing Russell & Company's employees' parade. This fact induced a burglar, likely a cripple of suspicious appearance who has been seen in that vicinity a great deal lately, to visit the home of Abraham Yant. He did not succeed in gaining an entrance here, but he took with him a hammer that was lying on the porch. At the residence of E. C. Segner, next door, the housebreaker used this to assist in forcing a window. Then he possessed himself of \$12 in money, a gold watch and chain, a ring, a breastpin and a locket, and easily made his escape. The matter was reported to the police, and a diligent search was immediately instituted for the cripple. He was not found. Mr. Segner's reasons for thinking that this man did the stealing are that he was seen in the vicinity at about the time it occurred, and the finding of a round piece of wood on the porch of such appearance that it undoubtedly came from the end of a crutch. The cripple had been in Massillon for several days, begging from place to place. He was last seen Saturday night, near the rolling mill, where he made an attempt to board a fast moving freight.

EIGENBERGER RELEASED.

He Gives Security for the Payment of a Five Dollar Fine.

Edward Eigenberger, charged with intoxication, has given Mayor Wise security for the payment of his fine of \$5 and costs and has been released. Eigenberger was with Fred. Tschantz when he was killed, and his condition was such that the trainmen thought he would be safer in Massillon than wandering about the tracks. He was taken in charge by the police at the Pennsylvania station. Mayor Wise has been criticised somewhat by persons not familiar with the facts for imposing a fine on Eigenberger. They seem to think that Eigenberger was arrested in the country by the authorities, while as a matter of fact the arrest took place at the station. Besides, Eigenberger pleaded guilty.

Two men picked up on suspicion of having been implicated in the robbery of the residence of E. C. Segner were discharged, there being no evidence that they were the guilty parties.

THE EAST GREENVILLE FIRE.

Three Centrally Located Buildings Burned Saturday.

Citizens of East Greenville telephoned a request to the Massillon fire department that it immediately come to that place and assist in extinguishing a fire that threatened the town with destruction, at ten o'clock Saturday. Much time was lost in finding the council's fire committee to get permission to go, and in securing a team to pull the engine. John Geis finally consented to hire out his horses for the purpose, and everything was about ready for the start when word came that the fire was under control. The fire originated in some inexplicable manner in the residence of Henry Dutweiler, and then spread to the properties of Dr. Kimber and John Wessner. Some of the contents of each building were saved, but nothing else could be done but protect other contiguous property, and allow the fire to burn itself out. The total loss is estimated at \$4,500, and is almost covered by insurance. The postoffice was located in the Wessner building.

DINNER TO STATE EMPLOYEES.

The First Meal Served at the Asylum Today.

Employees of the state, including the gardeners, watchmen, cooks, sewing girls and others, at noon today sat down to the first meal cooked and served by persons connected with the new Massillon asylum. About thirty partook of the bountiful dinner, which was served in the hospital building. The employees were heretofore obliged to take their meals in the city.

TWO FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Fred Tschantz and Stephen Williams the Victims.

BOTH WELL KNOWN CHARACTERS.

"Cheese Frits" Steps in Front of a Fort Wayne Limited Mail Train—"Sailor Jack" Williams Meets His Death While Taking a Nap on the Tracks.

Two horrible accidents occurred on Sunday morning, in which two unique characters, well known in Massillon and vicinity, came to untimely ends. Frederick Tschantz, or "Cheese Fritz," as he was commonly called, at 3 o'clock was struck by a Pennsylvania railway train and instantly killed, and a few hours later Jesse Coxey's former shipmate, Stephen Williams, was crushed to death beneath the wheels of a C. L. & W. freight.

THE TSCHANTZ ACCIDENT.

Tschantz lived with his brother-in-law, whose name is Eigenburger, and whose home is near Newman. He was not strong mentally, and had many peculiarities, among them being a mania for cheese. He has been known to eat several pounds in one evening. Tschantz was with Eigenburger Saturday night, and both were more or less intoxicated. A man named Kopp, a neighbor of Eigenburger, was with them when the accident occurred. They were going home. The story as it was told to the policemen is that Kopp and Eigenburger were quarreling and were pushing each other about, being too drunk to strike blows. They were then in the vicinity of the works of the Massillon Stone and Fire Brick works. All that Tschantz's feeble intellect suggested to him was to keep out of the others' way.

It was just about three o'clock when Eigenburger and Kopp staggered in his direction with such force that he drew back upon the railway tracks to avoid them. Then the east bound limited mail train, running at the rate of more than a mile a minute, came along, and Tschantz was instantly killed. His skull was crushed and every bone in his body was broken. The trainmen brought the body to Massillon, and they also took Eigenburger in charge. Kopp ran away. Arriving at the station, Policemen Seaman and Ertle were summoned and the coroner was notified. Eigenburger was given over to the officers, the charge made against him being drunkenness. Undertaker Higerd was called, and the body was removed to his rooms in South Erie street. After viewing the remains, the coroner ordered interment. The funeral will take place at 9:30 Tuesday morning. Services will be held in the chapel at the cemetery lodge. Tschantz was about 23 years of age. His parents reside in Wayne county. Eigenburger was arraigned before Mayor Wise Monday morning, and pleading guilty to a charge of intoxication, was fined \$5 and costs. Being unable to pay, he was remanded to the city prison.

A sensational story is in circulation to the effect that Eigenburger was arrested on suspicion of having pushed Tschantz under the cars. Coroner McQuate authorizes THE INDEPENDENT to deny this. He says there is absolutely no truth in the report.

STEPHEN WILLIAMS'S LAST SLEEP.

Stephen Williams was about 40 years of age, and was an Australian by birth. He sailed the seas for sixteen years, on one or two cruises being a shipmate of Jesse Coxey, of this city, son of J. S. Coxey. When Jesse Coxey recently returned from Europe, he brought Williams with him. Williams worked at the quarry a short time, and then went with a circus as canvasman. Saturday night he came to Massillon. He met friends and was with them until 3 or 4 o'clock Sunday morning. Williams was greatly intoxicated when he started to walk up the C. L. & W. railway tracks toward the Coxey quarry. His dead body, horribly mangled, was found at a crossing just this side of Crystal Springs, having been dragged for a distance of one hundred yards, the trainmen said. The legs were severed from the body and the head crushed into an unrecognizable mass. The remains were identified by means of the navy blue sailor's blouse, and an American coat of arms which was in tattoo on the breast. The train under which Williams was killed was a freight, and was north bound. It passed through Massillon at 5 o'clock. The remains were taken in charge by the township trustees. Coroner McQuate was called, and after a verdict of accidental death had been rendered, the body was interred in the Mudbrook cemetery by Undertaker Heutter. No service was held. The engineer of the train which killed Williams says that the latter was, apparently, asleep, and was lying face downward between the rails at the Mill port curve. He whistled for brakes and stopped his train as soon as possible, but not before a dozen cars had passed over the body.

Business Limited to San Juan.

NEW YORK, July 27.—[By Associated Press]—The central cable office of the Western Union Telegraph Company has been advised by the owners of the cables to Porto Rico to decline to accept business from all stations in Porto Rico except San Juan.

FROM SECRETARY ALGER.

A Letter of Thanks to St. Timothy's Congregation.

The Rev. C. M. Roberts read the following letters to the congregation at St. Timothy's church on Sunday morning: DEPARTMENT OF STATE. WASHINGTON, July 16, 1898. My Dear Mr. Roberts: I enclose herewith a copy of a letter from the Hon. R. A. Alger, which is self explanatory. Very truly yours, WILLIAM R. DAY. Secretary Alger's letter is as follows: WAR DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, July 15, 1898. Dear Sir: I have your letter of the 12th inst., enclosing the check received from the Rev. C. M. Roberts, of Massillon, O., for \$67.50, to be applied to the benefit of the sick and suffering soldiers. On behalf of the department I thank the Rev. Mr. Roberts for the christian spirit and American patriotism of his congregation. Very truly yours, R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

HOMER STONE'S APPOINTMENT.

Will Assist the Supervisor at the Massillon State Hospital.

Homer Stone, of Canton, has been appointed assistant supervisor of the Massillon state hospital by Superintendent A. B. Richardson. Mr. Stone served as deputy sheriff under Hiram Doll, and is a thoroughly competent man. He is widely known throughout the county, and has had considerable experience that will be of great assistance to the management of the hospital. Mr. Stone was slated for the position several months ago, and will begin his duties about August 15th. He will move his family to Massillon.

HIS ANKLE FRACTURED.

A Cantonian Injured While Driving to Massillon.

While driving to Massillon this morning, John Reese, of Canton, was thrown from his carriage near Genoa and sustained a fracture and dislocation of the right ankle. The horse attached to Mr. Reese's carriage frightened at an interurban car and ran the vehicle into a ditch, overturning it. Mr. Reese was brought to Massillon, where Dr. Culbertson attended him. He was then taken home. Mr. Reese was to have appeared in Justice Sibia's court at 9 o'clock to answer to a charge of embezzling six dollars made by J. A. Cecil, of Navarre.

FUNERAL OF FRED TSCHANTZ.

Services Conducted by the Rev. J. M. Lester, of Newman.

A slight change was made in the arrangements for the funeral of Fred Tschantz, who met his fate on the Pennsylvania railway Sunday morning, and the services were held in Loeffler's hall instead of at the cemetery chapel. The Rev. J. M. Lester, pastor of the Newman Baptist church, officiated. The pallbearers were chosen from among the small group of friends that surrounded the casket while it was in the rooms of Undertaker Higerd. Interment took place at the Massillon cemetery.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

DEATH OF A CHILD.

JUSTUS, July 25.—The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Davis died yesterday. The funeral will take place tomorrow. Services will be held in the Welsh church here and interment will take place at Navarre.

Receiver Appointed.

DENVER, July 27.—[By Associated Press]—T. F. McNeerney has been appointed receiver of the Denver Paper Company. The assets are more than a million dollars, with liabilities of \$585,000.

Home-seekers' Excursions.

On the first and third Tuesdays in July, August, September and October, 1898 the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway will sell round-trip excursion tickets (good 21 days) from Chicago, Milwaukee and other points on its line to a great many points in South and North Dakota and other western and southwestern states at about one fare. Take a trip west and see the wonderful crops and what an amount of good land can be purchased for a little money. Further information as to rates, routes, prices of farm lands, etc., may be obtained on application to any coupon ticket agent or by addressing the following named persons: W. E. Powell, General Immigration Agent, 410 Old Colony Bldg., Chicago; H. F. Hunter, Immigration Agt. for South Dakota, 291 Dearborn St., Chicago; or Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chic. go.

Our baby has been continually troubled with colic and cholera infantum since his birth, and all that we could do for him did not give more than temporary relief, until we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Since giving that remedy he has not been troubled. We want to give you this testimonial as an evidence of our gratitude, not that you need it to advertise your meritorious remedy.—G. M. Law, Keokuk, Iowa. For sale by Z. T. Baltzy, Opera House Block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main street.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, July 26, 1898:

LADIES.

Baughman Miss Clara. Ross Mrs. Katie.

MEN.

Brucker Fred. Davis John. Bradness E. A. Dodge T. R. Fryer M. E. Merchant National Union. PACKAGES.

Williams Thos. Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

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DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.

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WEEKLY F

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Miss Golden Segner is the guest of relatives in Wooster.

The Misses Hattie and Eva Schworm are visiting in Canal Dover.

John McBride, of Columbus, is visiting his family in this city.

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. David Vaughn, in Green street.

The Misses Millie Kreischer and Lottie Keller spent Sunday in Orrville.

Mr. and Mrs. Virgil E. Walker, of Midvale, spent Sunday in the city.

Miss Blanche Swier and Miss Mame Rhine spent Sunday with friends in Navarre.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Hagan and children are spending the week in Canal Fulton.

A horse on the farm of Bender Brothers, west of the city, died of sunstroke on Tuesday.

Miss Bessie Roseman left Saturday to visit relatives and friends in New Philadelphia.

Roman Hammer has returned from Chicago, where he visited friends for several weeks.

The Clinton ball team was defeated by an Akron team at Luna lake Sunday, by a score of 13 to 12.

Miss Emma Klotz, who has been visiting relatives in Wooster for two weeks, returned on Monday.

Miss Portia Swigart, of Canal Fulton, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Aaron Rubright, in South Mill street.

Mrs. Charles Wagoner and children are visiting her parents, the Rev. and Mrs. W. O. Siffert, in Navarre.

Mrs. L. Shauf and Master Vincent Cockburn are visiting Mrs. Shauf's parents at the Croton, in Cleveland.

William A. Ulman, of New York, reached Massillon on Tuesday, and will spend the month of August in the city.

Miss Mame Oberlin gave a porch party Tuesday afternoon in honor of her guest, Miss Pearl Porter, of New Philadelphia.

Mrs. Wm. Frye, of Cleveland, with her daughter, Pearl, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. M. Clark, in South Mill street.

Thomas Poe, who recently went to Washington to become a machinist in the navy yards, writes home that he is well pleased with his position.

Arrangements are being made for a game of baseball between the teams of the railroaders and the plumbers, to be played at the asylum grounds next Sunday.

E. T. Morris, and family, of Jennie Lind, Ark., are visiting Massillon friends. Mr. Morris has purchased a coal mine at Martin's Ferry, and they are enroute there to live.

Preparations have been made at the Massillon state hospital to board and lodge those of the employees who do not desire to come to the city daily and carry their luncheon.

Mrs. S. W. Goudy did not faint in the Christian church on Sunday, but was stricken with paralysis and her condition is serious. Dr. A. A. Hallock is attending her and is very hopeful of her recovery.

J. B. Smith, after an illness of more than a week, has returned to his duties as conductor in the Pennsylvania railway yard. C. Segner, who relieved him, will resume his position on a through train.

Dr. S. Hattery has purchased a fine bred mare of Southern stock. Hersie is Colonel Forrest, who has a record of 2:12. When 20 months old, Dr. Hattery's mare was given a track trial covering the half-mile course in 1:15.

In a game of ball on Sunday the Spiders, of West Brookfield, were easily defeated by the Browns, of Boyd's corners by a score of 10 to 0. The features of the game were the catching of Jones and the pitching of Berrar, of the Browns.

J. C. Lowe has arrived home from Killarney, Canada, on Georgian bay, where he and Manias Harold spent their vacation. Mr. Harold will reach Massillon this evening, having left Mr. Lowe in order that he might visit Mt. Clemens, Mich.

The Massillon Driving Club will give its next matinee at the driving park on Thursday of next week. H. F. Pocock will enter J. R. in the free-for-all C. F. Porter will enter Langtry B. in the class with S. R. Weirich's horse, Scott, and others.

Manager Gove, of the Massillon ball team, has arranged a game with Canton for next Sunday, which will be played at Mahaffey park at Meyer's lake. Canton will get the strongest team together possible and will endeavor to hold its own with Massillon.

The baseball game between the railroad team and the plumbers will be played at Benedict park, next Sunday morning, instead of at the asylum grounds, as previously announced. At first it was thought that it would be impossible to secure the park.

Citizens of Massillon will remember Thomas B. George, a former resident of this city, and will be pleased to learn of his appointment as collector of customs at St. Augustine, Fla., where he now resides. Mr. George is a brother-in-law of Township Trustee C. E. Jarvis, of Massillon.

John Brenneman's saloon was closed at the instance of the Stark county treasurer today, owing to the failure of the former to pay the Dow tax. Mr. Brenneman recently purchased the saloon from John Doyle. A satisfactory adjustment may be made and the business may be continued.

A force of men is at work today removing the bridge over the feeder of the basin at the Morganthaler mill, in Clay street. The feeder cuts the towpath at

that point, and has always been an expense to the state and a nuisance to boatmen. The basin will hereafter receive its water supply from the canal through pipe two and one-half feet in diameter.

Leo J. Halter, who was employed as clerk at Stuhldreher's grocery for the past six months, left for Akron Wednesday, where he will make his future home. During Mr. Halter's stay in Massillon he made numerous friends who deeply regret his departure.

Francis B. Loomis, who spent some time in Massillon during the presidential campaign, and who is now United States minister to Venezuela, has been elected as chief of the bureau of American republics, to take effect several months hence. This is the position vacated by the death of Joseph P. Smith.

Secretary Oberlin, of the Massillon Street Fair Association, has been given instructions to write to all towns of the vicinity in which fairs have been held, requesting programmes, bills or anything from which information on the subject can be gleaned. He has also communicated with Norwalk concerning the big tent used during the fair at that place. It is just what Massillon needs.

J. K. Russell and Mrs. Isaac Conrad, accompanied by Mrs. J. Scott Lewis, who has been the guest of Massillon relatives for some weeks, left on Tuesday for Niagara Falls, where they will be joined by Miss S. F. Evans, who has also been a recent Massillon visitor. Mrs. Lewis and Miss Evans will then return to their home in Thom's Conn. Mr. Russell and Mrs. Conrad will spend a month in New England.

A dinner was given at the Hotel Sailer Tuesday evening in honor of Harry Heywood, of Columbus, who has been the guest of W. Harry Crawford for some time. The guests were F. W. Justus, C. J. Oberlin, L. Siebold, T. E. Draae, Harry Heywood, W. B. Bayliss, F. R. Webb, George A. Howells, J. Ralph Dangler, W. H. Crawford, Walter Snyder, H. C. Foltz, W. R. Richardson, R. A. Pocock and George Lester.

The firm of J. W. Myers & Co., for several years in charge of work at the state hospital grounds, is shipping its tools to Akron, where it will soon begin the erection of a new government building. The contracts for the seven cottages to be built at the Massillon asylum grounds are held by Evans & Son, of Zanesville. The firm of Myers & Co., is composed of Messrs. Myers, Rowlands, Carmichael and Mulcahy.

Numerous complaints are being made about the deplorable condition of the road over Yengling's hill. Large stones and boulders cover the driveway, making the descent exceedingly dangerous for horses and for the occupants of the carriages. Several buggies have been broken and accidents narrowly averted, and the road is being generally shunned. The township trustees have been appealed to and the supervisor notified, but the condition is not improved.

TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE.

A Union Depot May be Erected in Massillon.

It is reported in railway circles that the officials of the several roads entering Massillon, are discussing plans for constructing a union depot in this city with a view to taking definite steps in the near future. In West Main street the three roads parallel each other, occupying both sides of the Tuscarawas river. The location is not the most desirable for the building, but the depot could span the stream and sheds extended to the C. & W. and Ft. Wayne tracks, which are on the extreme west and east sides.

The river is sufficiently wide at this point to permit the erection of a building with sufficient capacity to provide offices for the three companies, also commodious and comfortable waiting rooms. Massillon has long been in need of an improvement of this character, as the accommodations at all the stations are exceedingly poor, and it is to be hoped that the scheme will be carried out.

THE FIREMAN CALLS.

He Wants to Know When the Tschantz Inquest was Held.

The fireman who was on the limited mail train that killed Fred Tschantz Sunday morning, passed through Massillon again Monday night on the second section of No. 15. He stopped at the station and asked if any one there knew when the inquest over the body of Tschantz was to be held. When he heard that the remains were then being prepared for burial, and that so far as was known no further investigation was to be made, he expressed great surprise. On similar previous occasions he said he had always been called upon to testify. The fireman denied that he had said that Tschantz was thrown under the wheels by the man with him. He saw nothing of any of the men until after the accident had occurred.

REMARKABLY GOOD BUSINESS.

Landlords and Liverymen Have Cause for Rejoicing.

Massillon landlords are very well satisfied with their hotel patronage. The Hotel Sailer's register shows sixty names for yesterday, and at the Conrad there was but one unoccupied room in the sixty-three. The transient trade has been unusually good for several weeks past.

Liverymen say that the business of this year is better than that of any in many years. On Sunday, especially, there is a great demand for turnouts, and on all days that the weather is good the trade is excellent. An agreeable feature is that now people pay the price willingly, the grumbling of a year or so ago being wholly lacking.

A Splendid Map.

Call and see the Rand & McNally general map of the United States and the world for 75c at the Independent Company office.

CANTON AND COUNTY.

Important Happenings in and About the Court House.

THE COUNTY OFFICIALS MEET.

Resolutions of Condolence Forwarded to the Late Treasurer Geib's Family.—The Funeral Conducted Today.—Mrs. Maser Sues for Alimony.—Probate Court Notes.

CANTON, July 27.—The officials of Stark county met in court room No. 1, at 3:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, to arrange for attending the funeral of the late Jacob Geib, county treasurer, and to adopt resolutions of condolence. Judge McCarty presided and County Clerk Casselman officiated as secretary. Auditor W. M. Reed, Prosecuting Attorney Ailee Pomerene and Deputy Probate Maurice E. Augst were appointed to draft the resolutions, and reported the following, which were unanimously endorsed:

Jacob Geib was born in the state of New York, and was at the time of his death, July 25th, 1898, 59 years, 5 months and 19 days old. He came to Stark county when quite a young man and has ever since been an honored and respected citizen of our community. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he enlisted in his country's cause, and served it valiantly and fearlessly for three years. After his discharge, he returned to Stark county, where he has lived ever since, engaged in farming and milling. He always enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his neighbors and fellow citizens, and however any of them might have differed from him in the ordinary affairs of life, no one ever questioned his integrity, or his good intentions.

In the year 1893, he was elected treasurer of Stark county, and re-elected in 1895, and was, at the time of his death, serving out his second term. The administration of his office was always characterized by sound business methods and uniform courtesy toward all who came in contact with him whether of low or high station in life. His genial temperament endeared him to all.

It is with deep regret that we, his associates in office, and friends, have learned of his untimely taking off, and we extend to his bereaved family our sincerest sympathy in this hour of their affliction. They have lost the kindest of husbands and fathers.

As a slight token of our appreciation of the character and worth of our deceased friend and associate we hereby declare it to be the sense of this meeting that this memorial be spread upon the Commissioners' Journal, and that a copy thereof be furnished by the secretary to the family of the deceased, and to the daily press.

W. M. REED,
MAURICE E. AUGST,
AILEE POMERENE.

It was decided to attend the funeral, which was conducted at Louisville at 2 p. m. today, in a body, and Joseph Reed and Mr. Bowman were selected to procure an elaborate floral tribute. Canton Post, G. A. R., held a meeting Tuesday evening and will attend the funeral in uniform, and the pall bearers will probably be selected from the members of the post. A majority of the members of the Stark county bar and many citizens accompanied the officials and veterans to Louisville.

Ella S. Maser began suit today against Henry E. Maser, of Canton, to recover alimony sufficient to support her and her children. Mr. Maser conducts a livery stable and Judge McCarty has granted an injunction restraining him from disposing of any property pending a final hearing of the case. In the petition Mrs. Maser alleges that her husband has neglected his family for some time and devotes his entire attention to a Canton woman named Agnes Patterson.

James Cavanaugh, who for several years has managed the Reymann Brewing Company's grounds at Meyer's lake, has resigned. Propositions made by the company which were not satisfactory to Mr. Cavanaugh are responsible for his retirement.

The Canton Elks are making most elaborate preparations for their street fair which will begin on September 5th. The Coney Island Midway has been secured at a great expense, and Thomas Turner left today for New York to complete arrangements. The Coney Island Midway Company includes eighty people with the necessary donkeys, camels and elephants, and a Ferris wheel.

A final account has been filed in the estate of Jacob Zintmaster, of Bethlehem township. A petition for sale of wards' lands has been filed in the guardianship of Laura Zaizer and others, of Jackson township. The guardian of Austin C. Young, of Lawrence township, has petitioned the court for authority to lease the ward's real estate to the Drake Coal Company. A final account has been filed in the estate of Barbara Stable, of Bethlehem township.

A Piece of the Cable.

C. M. Rowlands, of the firm of Myers & Company, has received a piece of the Spanish cable that Dewey's men cut on May 11. Cloyd Smith, electrician on the Nashville, an erstwhile chum of Mr. Rowlands, sent it to him. It is about two inches in diameter, and about three inches in length. The transmitting wires are seven in number, and are protected by twenty-seven stout strands. Mr. Rowlands prizes the gift very highly. It has been viewed by many people at the Hotel Sailer, and has awakened great interest.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c a bottle.

NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

NEWMAN, July 27.—Mrs. McGhie, of Canal Fulton, is at the home of her daughter, Mrs. D. K. Weidner, for a few days' visit.

C. V. Hammersmith, the genial insurance agent, of Massillon, was in our village doing business last Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sewell drove their new horse to Meyer's lake last Sunday, and spent the day in a pleasant manner.

Turkeyfoot lake seems to be the attraction for quite a number of our people for a camping expedition.

Don't forget our Sunday school excursion to Silver Lake on Friday of this week. Be at Crystal Spring or Pauls at 7 o'clock, sun time, and accompany the school to one of the most popular resorts in Ohio.

It is rumored that Jacob S. Coxey has voluntarily advanced his workmen ten cents per day. If the report be correct, we are pleased to know that Mr. Coxey has at last put his labor theories into practice, which will certainly have a much better effect than the wind part only.

The water in our new coal mine is again under control, and the work of sinking is once more in progress.

Our brick works are running full force every day. It is evident that a good summer and fall trade will result in securing a good share of the market.

Thos. L. Jones has returned home, after a three weeks' visit with friends at Massillon and Cleveland.

Many reports are in circulation regarding the death of Fred Tschantz, which occurred on the Fort Wayne railroad on Sunday morning, as was reported in Monday's INDEPENDENT.

We notice that the operators of the Massillon district have reported an advance of ten cents per ton for Massillon coal, to take effect August 1st. Some of the Cleveland papers claim the advance in their market is fifteen cents per ton. We wonder if the Massillon operators are going to be good for once and surprise the miners by giving them the other five cents per ton.

Miss Jennie Patterson, one of the popular clerks of the Massillon Bee Hive force, is spending part of her vacation at the Findley residence this week.

CANAL FULTON NEWS.

CANAL FULTON, July 27.—Oliver Keller, who has been employed in a drug store at Akron, is at home, having resigned his position owing to a change in the firm.

Dr. Hiram Dissinger, of this place, performed the difficult operation of abdominal hysterectomy on Mrs. Sarah Palmer, of New Berlin, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Philip Dewalt, south of town, assisted by Dr. Walker, of Canton, the other physicians in attendance were Drs. Pease and Williamson, of Massillon, Dr. Hays, of Nimsilla, and Dr. Jones, of this place. The operation, one of the most delicate known to surgery, was a complete success in every particular. The patient rallied shortly after the operation and did not seem to be affected by the same.

Several young men, who had ridden into town on Monday evening, on their return home engaged in a horse race, east of town. While going at break-neck speed they ran into the conveyance of Thomas Gorman, Ed. Lawrence, a boy 15 years of age, being thrown off his horse and across the buggy, striking the rear wheel and cutting open his head. He also received a severe wound in the right thigh about three inches long. Dr. Jones dressed the wounds and the boy at this writing is doing very nicely.

The Sunday school excursion on Friday is the one absorbing topic of the young Americans at this place, who for the time being have dropped all discussion of the Spanish-American war.

Jacob Fribley, of Navarre, has accepted a position in H. Bevard's drug store at this place.

A. J. Kittling is in attendance at the national meeting of the Law League of America at Put-in-Bay.

Quite a large party of Fultonians is spending the day at Turkeyfoot lake.

Canal Fulton Items.

CANAL FULTON, July 26.—Attorney and Mrs. J. B. Meech and Miss Bessie Meech, of Brownstown, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hostetter last week.

Beatty Scott, who made himself notorious at this place a year ago, was in town one day last week.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Greenhoe, a son. Mr. Greenhoe's patriotism has found expression in the name of Dewey Ralph, by which appellation Mr. Greenhoe, jr., will be hereafter known.

Friends of John Holzbach, in this place, were surprised to hear of his arrest in Warren last week. It was a case of mistaken identity, a detective of the Pennsylvania railroad company believing Holzbach to be a man for whom he was looking. Mr. Holzbach, who was put to much inconvenience by the arrest, has brought suit against the Pennsylvania company for \$5,000 damages. His attorneys are C. H. Gillmer and E. E. Roberts, of Warren.

C. A. Brown was in Canton on Sunday. The funeral of Newton Clines, of McDonaldsville, took place on Monday morning at 10 o'clock from the McDonaldsville church. The interment was in Zion's church cemetery.

JUSTUS NOTES.

JUSTUS, July 26.—Farmers in this vicinity who are threshing their wheat are not altogether pleased with the crop.

Mr. and Mrs. John Evans and others, of this village, have returned from a pleasant trip to Chippewa lake.

The Kreighbaum family will hold their family reunion on August 25. A pleasant time is expected.

Justus buyers are paying 68 cents for wheat.

If you suffer from boils, sores, pimples or if your nerves are weak and your system run down you should take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

SUED FOR PEACE.

Spain Appealed Direct to President McKinley.

CAMBON BORE THE MESSAGE.

The French Ambassador Made a Call at the White House.

WANTED NEGOTIATIONS OPENED.

It Is Said Terms Were Not Mentioned.

Purpose of Madrid Government Believed to Be to See Whether the United States Would Treat on the Subject — President Decided to Consult Cabinet Members, and When a Decision Was Made, to Submit a Reply to M. Cambon — Conjecture as to Probable Terms — Matter of War Indemnity a Feature of Consideration.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The Spanish government has sued for peace, not indirectly through the great powers of Europe, but by a direct appeal to President McKinley. The proposition was formally submitted to the president about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the foreign office at Paris to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace formulated by the Spanish ministry. At the conclusion of the conference between the president and the French ambassador, the following official statement was issued from the White House:

"The French ambassador on behalf of the government of Spain, and by direction of the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, presented to the president this afternoon, at the White House, a message from the Spanish government looking to the termination of the war, and the settlement of terms of peace."

This was the only official statement made public, but it sufficed to put at rest all conjecture, and to make it clear and definite that Spain had taken the initiative toward peace. Although peace rumors have been current almost daily heretofore since the war began, not one of them had the shadow of foundation and until the French ambassador received instructions from Paris late Monday night, no overture of any kind had been received. Shortly before midnight Monday night a dispatch to the French embassy made it known to the embassy that the ambassador would be charged with the important mission of opening peace negotiations in behalf of Spain. The complete instructions, including an official letter from Duke Almadover Rio, Spanish minister of foreign affairs, were received yesterday morning.

Thereupon M. Thiebaud, first secretary of the embassy, called at the state department, and asked that an hour be appointed for a call by Ambassador Cambon, on the president. The purpose of the call was not stated. It was arranged at the White House that the call should be made about 5 o'clock. M. Cambon first went to the state department, where he was joined by Secretary Day, and the two then proceeded together to the White House. The call lasted about half an hour, and after the first formalities had been executed by M. Cambon, the talk became general, and quite informal, the president, the ambassador and the secretary of state discussing the outlook for a conclusion of hostilities.

The proposition submitted by the ambassador acting for the Spanish government was quite general, in terms, and was confined to the one essential point of an earnest plea that negotiations be opened for the purpose of terminating the war and arriving at terms of peace, the communication of the Spanish government, it was said, did not suggest any specific terms of peace, nor was any reference, it was rumored, made to Cuba, the Philip pines, Porto Rico, or other Spanish possessions. The evident purpose of the Madrid authorities was to first learn whether the United States would treat on the subject of peace and after that to take up such terms as the two parties might suggest.

It was finally determined that the president would consult the members of his cabinet concerning the proposition, and after a decision had been arrived at M. Cambon would then be invited to the White House for a further conference and for a final answer from the United States government. Before the call closed, a brief official memorandum was agreed upon, in order to set at rest misleading conjecture and to give to the public information on a subject which had advanced beyond the point where diplomatic reserve was essential.

It is generally understood that a special cabinet meeting will be held in order to make prompt reply to the proposition. Secretary Long arrived at the White House shortly after the French ambassador had departed, and had a talk with the president, during which the Spanish proposal was gone over briefly. Mr. Long said afterward that it was an initial move, but in reply to inquiries as to whether it was likely to bring a speedy cessation of hostilities, he expressed some doubt, saying that no decision on the points involved had been reached thus far.

So far as this country is concerned it is the general impression that the complete Spanish evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico will be insisted upon as a sine qua non. There is not the same certainty as to the Philippines, Ladrones and Carolines, although the belief is growing that the terms of the United States will include coaling stations in these groups. On the part of Spain, it is believed that she now has reached such a realization of her misfortune that she will readily consent to terms for the evacuation of Cuba and probably Porto Rico. The Spanish desire is apparently very strong for the retention of the Philippines, although there is little doubt that coaling stations there and at other points would be conceded. The matter of war indemnity is for future consideration, although there does not appear to be a disposition among the officials here to pile up a heavy war indemnity against Spain in her present helpless condition.

THE RESCUE MISSION.

The Dedication Ceremonies Held on Tuesday Evening.

The room at No. 6 East Tremont street, formerly the meeting place of the Salvation Army, was Tuesday evening dedicated to the Rescue Mission. A large number of persons were present, an invitation having been extended to the general public. The opening prayer was made by N. H. Willaman. The dedicatory prayer was delivered by J. C. Chapman.

"The Rescue Mission," said one of those interested today, "was dedicated to the service of God, to his children who are born of the spirit, for the purpose of rescuing the perishing who are outcasts, neglected, and feel that they have no where to go to hear the word of God. A large number consecrated themselves to this work, and missionaries will be out gathering in those. Friday night there will be a meeting for prayer and reading of the blessed holy bible, and on Sunday afternoon Sabbath school at 2 o'clock, in the room which is nicely fitted up, all equipped, where there will be teachers who will take a personal interest in the little ones, also the overseer, N. H. Willaman, will welcome all classes, no matter what creed, color or nation. Come, it is for you. At 3 o'clock there will be praise service for all Christians."

COMPLETELY EXHAUSTED.

Jacob Harger Has a Hard Fight Against the Heat.

Jacob Harger had not wholly recovered from a sunstroke sustained a month ago, Tuesday, but he went into the country to pick berries nevertheless. Before the sun was high Mr. Harger began to feel ill. His condition finally became such that he had to seek shelter under a shade tree and remain there until the cool of the evening arrived. When he reached home he was completely exhausted. Today he suffers but little. The physician says that another experience of this character will result seriously.

A NEW PROPRIETOR.

Joseph Weiler Takes Possession of the Sheehan Shop.

James Sheehan has disposed of his South Erie street barber shop to Joseph Weiler, who will continue the business at the present location. Mr. Weiler has had no experience as a barber, but will retain Charles Hans, who came to Massillon from Cleveland to enter the employ of Mr. Sheehan. Mr. Weiler will assist Mr. Hans in the work, and in the course of time will master the trade himself. Mr. Sheehan has no plans for the future. For the present he will remain in Massillon.

Homing Pigeons Not Flying Now.

Anton Monschau, the Columbus street bird fancier, has just returned from Cleveland, where he sold a number of trained homing pigeons to members of the Woodland Avenue Pigeon Fanciers' Club. Mr. Monschau says he will start no birds on trips within the next six weeks. The older pigeons are now shedding their feathers, and will be in no condition to fly before spring. The young ones will be sufficiently strong by the first of September, at which time they will be sent out for the first time.

Building and Loan Associations.

OMAHA, July 27.—[By Associated Press]—The United States League of Building and Loan Associations met here today in annual session. Mayor Moore delivered the address of welcome. President Lake Sanborn responded and then delivered his annual address. Secretary Cellarius, of Ohio, read his statistical and financial report. Not all the delegates are here yet.

Cannot Pay the \$10,000.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—[By Associated Press]—Judge Smith today enjoined the city from paying \$10,000 which had been appropriated for the entertainment of the G. A. R. encampment, holding among other reasons that the object of the appropriation was beyond the powers of a municipal corporation.

Another Powder Mill Explosion.

PENOLE, Cal., July 27.—[By Associated Press]—After an explosion in the Penole Powder Company's house this morning, when no one was in it, a lot of men were sent to clear away the debris, when a second explosion took place, killing five and injuring twelve.

LITERARY NOTES.

Recent political movements have so clearly emphasized the necessary interest of England and the United States in the fortunes of each other, that an article in the August Harper's, "If the Queen had Abducted," is especially timely. The article has to do with the various questions connected with the future of the British dynasty, and centres especially about the character of the Prince of Wales. The author, who seems to be intimately acquainted with the prince, explains the origin of many of the rumors prejudicial to his character, and gives an account of the prince's powers and capabilities as a ruler which to one who has the conventional idea of his character, are little short of extraordinary. The article is illustrated by engravings of the prince and princess, and of the prince's official intimates.

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Is the basis of good health,

steady nerves, mental,

physical and digestive

strength. If you are ner-

vous, enrich and purify your blood with

Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you are weak,

have no appetite and desire to be strong,

healthy and vigorous, take Hood's Sar-

saparilla, which will tone your stomach,

create an appetite and build you up.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

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cure nausea, indigestion,

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THE 8TH AT SANTIAGO.

The Massillon Boys at Santiago are All Well.

THEIR VOYAGE ON THE ST. PAUL.

William W. Graves and Corporal Clark Write from the Seat of War—They Have a Delightful Passage from New York to Santiago.

OFF BALQUIN, U. S. S. ST. PAUL, July 10, 1898.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

I at first thought we would land at Guantanamo. We did go outside Santiago, near the harbor's entrance, and I could see old Morro perched on the hill. After communicating with a number of warships, among others the Brooklyn, Iowa and Texas, we came east and are now lying off this place. We have a fine sight before us. There are the dancing, foam-capped waves of the Caribbean, with nearly thirty warships and transports in sight. Farther away is a high range of forest-clad mountains, their tops touching the clouds. There seems to be two ridges of the mountains and the town of Balquín lies in a break in the coast ridge. Balquín does not look at all Spanish. The few little houses seem quite American, as also does the railroad station. There is a railroad going several miles inland to some iron mines. We can occasionally see the little engine moving in and out. Up the hills, back of the town among the trees are tents, and on commanding eminences are blockhouses, which were once held by the Spanish. I wish you could see all I am seeing, the mountains, sea and ships. The St. Paul is moving now, but whether to head around and go into port I can't say. We are passing a black, low-lying war vessel so near that we can look down on her decks. Another war vessel is on our left and still more are near the horizon. At the landing and all around are transports and ahead of us is a big side-wheeler. While I am writing the St. Paul has settled stern on to the town and some say she is going to unload. I hope so. We are all anxious to be on this land that we are going to fight for. Boats are all the time going to and fro from other ships and this one. We are quite near a fine white ship, flying the Red Cross, the Solace, in fact. Coming down we passed a Red Cross ship with its load of sick and wounded. We all have our rolls made up, three days' rations in haversacks and one hundred rounds of ammunition, and are ready to start at any moment. Our ship has a cargo of ammunition—projectiles of all sizes—from the great thirteen-inch shells down, provisions, etc. I saw all this loaded. The St. Paul has six five-inch guns and twelve smaller ones. She is a fine, large and swift ship. We left New York on the evening of the 6th and were off Santiago this morning, the 10th. We had a fine passage down. The sea was smooth and pleasant. We were on the pier at New York while the St. Paul was loading. While crossing from Jersey City the crew of a big English vessel cheered us loudly. We put in the time watching the panorama of water and shipping to be seen on the North river. At last in the evening our ship moved down the harbor. It was dark going down the lower bay, and the two big search lights in front were used. Two great beams of light swept over the water and shores of the bay. When a buoy was located the ship steered accordingly. Powerful search-lights on shore aided us. It was fine to see the beams show up the shores, houses and occasionally ships at anchor. At length we were out and the last I remember of our country is the lights on the Long Island coast. A very slight survey of the steage bunks assigned to our company decided me not to sleep there. So I got my poncho and blanket and lay down on the deck with many other fellows. I slept like a log, and on waking in the morning all around was sea. A number of fellows were very sick, but I was not troubled in the least. The trip was very pleasant. The sea grew bluer and bluer as we went south. We saw porpoises and many flying-fish. Cape Hatteras, the dangerous, only troubled us with a heavy rain. The first land sighted was San Salvador, to the starboard. It is one day's sail from Santiago. Among the other island, we saw Watlings island, the first seen by Columbus. I will always remember its red and white light house. This morning on waking I saw a light glowing through the darkness. A sailor told me it was Cuba, and showed me the mountains looming up, looking more like clouds than anything else. When the sun arose we found we were sailing along a beautiful coast. I do not wonder that Cuba is called the "Queen of the Antilles."

WM. W. GRAVES.

CORPORAL CLARK'S LETTER.

Through the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Clark, THE INDEPENDENT is enabled to publish the following letter from their son, Corporal Wm. A. Clark, Company L, 8th O. V. I.:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 10.

We arrived here safe and sound today, after four days at sea. We had a delightful journey: the sea was very calm. It was very amusing to see about one-fourth of the boys sea sick, and some were pretty sick at that. As for myself, I did not mind it, but on the contrary enjoyed it hugely. It is not much hotter here than at Washington, there being a delightful breeze constantly blowing. The St. Paul is the name of our vessel, and is commanded by Captain Sigbee, of Maine fame, who although very eager for a fight, is disliked very much by the crew. The boat carries

eighteen guns, all five-inch and six-pounders, and a crew of nearly 600 men. She is one of the fastest boats afloat, and feared more by the Spaniards than the balance of the American fleet. Her gunners are the best to be had, and they delight to get a chance to show their skill. We chased every boat that put in an appearance and all precautions were taken to see that we should get the first shot in case of action. As soon as a boat was sighted, the decks were immediately cleared, and the guns loaded and manned, but unfortunately, we encountered nothing that required our lead, although we were all anxious for a fight, or at least to witness a naval battle.

We passed many historical places during our voyage. One that we passed very close to was San Salvador, the landing place of Columbus. We passed Havana last night, and no one was allowed on deck except the crew, fearing an encounter, but nothing disturbed our course. We reached the coast leading to Santiago early this morning, and indeed a welcome sight. Lying in the harbor are about twenty of the best United States war ships, and within two miles of the celebrated Morro Castle, just out of range. High mountains line the shores of the entire island in this locality, towering high above the clouds. Away in the rear twenty-five miles lies the doomed city of Santiago, completely at the mercy of our troops. The general commanding the Spanish forces offered to surrender this morning, on condition that he could march his forces out of the city with their arms. This was flatly refused, and he is compelled to suffer the effects of our guns, which they seem to dislike very much. I think by the day after tomorrow the city will surrender unconditionally, as the troops are nearly starved, and our army controls the watersupply.

The newspaper reports relative to the situation are very disgusting to all. They are far overreaching, and almost in every detail surmise, or pictures painted to order. Morro Castle is still standing defiant, and with the exception of a few broken stones in the extreme top, one would not know that she was ever hit. The harbor is lined with torpedoes, and no American vessel can enter. Reaching back into the harbor are a line of forts that have never been touched, nor can they be until Morro has fallen, and from present indications this will not be for some time to come. Morro is a very picturesque structure, situated high on the bluffs overlooking and commanding the sea, and as solid as the rock of Gibraltar. The other fortifications would be easy if this was removed. The boys are in excellent spirits and will do some great work. The Massillon boys especially, are feeling good. The balance of the crew is finishing disembarking in small boats and the work is extremely slow. We expect to reach Santiago tonight. Our American silver dollars are only worth fifty cents here, and this ought to demonstrate a few points to some of the strong free silver people among us. We will have good postal service here and will receive our mail about twice a week, so write often and send stamps. WM. A. CLARK.

Company L, Eighth O. V. I.

THE FLAG IS RAISED.

A Memorable Occasion for Employees of Russell & Co.

A PATRIOTIC DEMONSTRATION.

The Parade One of the Largest Ever Witnessed in Massillon—John H. Williams Delivers the Speech of the Day—The Resolutions Unanimously Adopted.

More men were in line in the procession to Russell & Company's works, Saturday afternoon, than there have been on any occasion in the history of the town. Practically the whole force was in the parade, altogether there being about seven hundred marchers. The flag raising was to have taken place at 3 o'clock, but it was nearer four when the exercises were begun. Several thousand people filled the field in the rear of Russell & Company's office, Erie and Wetmore streets, and the railroad property was also crowded with citizens who could see the flag and cheer, if they could not see the participants in the exercises or hear the music and speeches. Mr. J. W. McClymonds, president of the firm of Russell & Company, hastened his return to Massillon from New York several days in order to be present on this pleasant and memorable occasion.

Arriving at the speaker's stand, erected a short distance from the flag pole, J. H. Williams mounted the platform and nominated Charles O. Heggen, superintendent of the works, for chairman of the occasion. Mr. Heggen was unanimously elected. The Amphion Glee Club then sang an appropriate selection. A set of resolutions, introduced by William Lowe, was adopted without a dissenting vote. The address of the day was delivered by John H. Williams, foreman of the blacksmith department, and its tone of true patriotism appealed to those within sound of his voice, and set them cheering in a most hearty manner. After more music by the glee club, the Military band played "America," and the big flag was slowly raised to its position on the pole by G. Helwig. A slight hitch occurred, but this was speedily remedied, and soon "Old Glory" was floating proudly to the breeze, and fifteen hundred smaller flags, thrown into the air by the unfurling of the larger banner, were showing upon the heads of the spectators. L. Helwig touched the string that unfurled the flag and Messrs. A. Wetzel, C. Wetzel and J. Kessler ran up miniature flags of all nations on the various guys. Battery Wetzel fired a salute of 21 guns. The flags on all the buildings were dipped in honor to the handsome addition to their number, this part of the programme being in charge of G. Peters, S. Paxton, S. Pierce and W. Blocker. By special request, the band played "The Stars and Stripes Forever," as the crowd dispersed. Small silk flags were distributed among the employees, each of which bore the following: "Souvenir of a flag raising at Russell & Company's works, at Massillon, U. S. A., July 25, 1898. American-Spanish war."

MR WILLIAMS'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: Since this is the occasion of flag-raising, under the auspices of the men of Russell & Co.'s works, it was deemed fitting that one of their number should, in their name, voice the principles that they in no trifling mood allowed to prompt the present exercises. This is not the result of a spirit of selfishness, but rather the emphasizing of the fact that whenever a body of American citizens undertake to accomplish anything, in peace or in war, they are able to do it to their own satisfaction. I assure you that while I fully appreciate the honor of making the brief remarks with which I shall content myself today, I, at the same time, confronted by the brilliant achievements of the American army, on sea and land, seriously feel my inability to do justice to the demands of the hour, in response to the tumultuous emotions that swell up in the breasts of every loyal citizen of the United States here today. The most splendid realized ideal of government known in the world's history is that of the United States of America, and in my opinion the highest attribute of American manhood is the exalted conception of and love for the christian home, and wife and children.

This has been the inspiration to every ennobling act in time of peace and every brave deed in time of war, in all the progress of the nation from Plymouth Rock to Porto Rico. The American people are a peace-loving people. Their ambitions are directed to the fruits of intellectual and industrial achievement, but there is a something in the atmosphere under the stars and stripes, that most beautiful thing next to the works of the Creator under the blue canopy of heaven, that message of hope to the heavy-hearted and oppressed of every land under whatever skies it may float, that badge of freedom that is hailed with delight and respect by mariners of every clime, even to the isles of the farthest seas, there is a something in the air breathed under "old glory" that makes of every American citizen, native-born or naturalized, that loves the institutions of his country in time of need, the best soldier the world ever saw. And just as sure as that a broad-minded and intelligent man is always a kind man, and that a brave man is never a cruel man, just so sure is it that the intelligent newspaper readers of an American army make the most generous, yet bravest and most terrible foes to the intruder. We are engaged in a war that is unexampled in history; a war for humanity, a war with a nation whose cruelty in all its history, has been equaled only by its ignominy, a nation with but three out of every twenty of its population that

can read and write, a nation whose highest ambition for centuries has been to encourage the invention of instruments of torture, wherewith to squeeze out the brains through the eye sockets, and the marrow out of the spine of the living victims, who may have offended her "honor." The President, the army and navy have evidently gone into the business to rip the thing up the back and kick both sides out, and I wouldn't be surprised to hear of their knocking the bottom out.

The whole people of the United States are in this struggle with one heart and one purpose, and in dead earnest. There is no north, no south, no east, no west. A Dewey, a Hobson, a Blue, a Schley, a Lee, a Sampson, a Bagley, a Wheeler and a Shafter have proclaimed it again that these are the United States of America. The full grown specimen of Old Glory, which will be unfurled to the breeze here today, is not only to commemorate the unparalleled victories that have been won by American heroes, but it also signifies there are a thousand hearts here who contributed to its erection that beat in unison with those of the brave boys at the front, and it is dedicated to the memory of the fearless heroes who fell in the jungles and on the sun-scorched hills of ravaged Cuba. The size of this flag means that we want much from Spain for humanity's sake, and also a very considerable more as an evidence that we still remember the Maine. No one knows how this war will terminate, but it is evident that a majority of the people are in hope, that there will be no settlements of territory in the other hemisphere that will entangle the United States in the imbroglio of the east. We have learned, however, through the events that have followed fast one upon the other in the past few months that the people of the United States can safely entrust the whole matter to the boys in blue and President McKinley.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

"Mr. Chairman," said Lowe, "permit me in the name of the employees of Russell & Co., to submit the following resolutions:"

Resolved, That we gratefully acknowledge the personal efforts of Charles O. Heggen, W. P. Fox, L. F. Cecil, Jacob Smathers, A. L. Foltz and others, who contributed to the success of the flag raising undertaken by the employees of Russell & Co., in commemoration of the glorious success of our army and navy in the war with Spain.

Resolved, That we fully appreciate the many courtesies shown by Russell & Co., and the substantial manner in which they contributed to the success of the occasion.

HIDDEN BEAUTY
Is often revealed in the human face by the removal of some disfiguring skin disease, such as pimples, eczema, tetter or erysipelas. To do this quickly and make the skin smooth and healthy use
Heiskell's Ointment
To keep the complexion clear, fresh and beautiful, removing all minor blemishes, use constantly
HEISKELL'S SOAP.
It is soothing and healing in the effect.
Ointment, 50c. Soap, 25c. All druggists.
Schuster, Holloway & Co., 521 Commerce St., Phila.

C&B CLEVELAND TO BUFFALO
"While you Sleep."
UNPARALLELED NIGHT SERVICE. NEW STEAMERS
"CITY OF BUFFALO"
AND
"CITY OF ERIE."
both together being without doubt, in all the world, the finest and fastest that are in the interest of the traveling public in the United States.

TIME CARD.
DAILY INCLUDING SUNDAY.
Leave Cleveland 8 P.M. Arrive Buffalo 6 A.M.
"Buffalo" 8 "Cleveland" 6
CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.
Connections made at Buffalo with trains for all Eastern and Canadian points. Ask ticket agent for details via C. & B. Line. Send four cents for illustrated pamphlet. SPECIAL LOW RATES TO BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT.
W. F. NEWMAN,
General Passenger Agent,
CLEVELAND, O.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE
Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
Small Pill. Small Dose.
Small Price.
Substitution

the fraud of the day
See you get Carter's,
Ask for Carter's,
Insist and demand
Carter's Little Liver Pills.

We print everything from books to hand bills. We have the building, the printing machines and the men. Good work at fair prices and full count every time. The Independent Company, North Erie street

WHAT IS YOUR FORTUNE?
A woman's hand tells the tale!
If it is smooth and white it shows she uses her head to save her hands—that she uses
GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER.
to do her cleaning. If her hand is rough, wrinkled and shrunken, it shows she is still using the old soap and soda combination. Why don't you use Gold Dust Washing Powder?
Largest package—greatest economy.
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

CALIFORNIA IN THREE DAYS
—VIA—
The Pacific Express
Leaves Chicago, 10:30 p. m. every day in the year. Through Palace Sleeping Cars from Chicago to Denver and Portland, with Sleeping Car accommodations to San Francisco and Los Angeles; also through Tourist Sleeping Car Service from Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland.
ALL PRINCIPAL AGENTS SELL TICKETS VIA
The North-Western Line
Chicago & North-Western Railway, or Address
O. TRAVEL, Traveling Agent, Marine National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
W. B. KNISKERN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.
People read the advertisements in a live newspaper. Moral
Advertise in THE INDEPENDENT.

Dr. H. Lester Kutchin
EX-U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON,
Late of Chicago, Greatest Living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of all Long-Standing and Difficult Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System. Consulting Surgeon at Maplewood Sanitarium.
Will, by special request, meet his many patients in this county every month for the next year, and examine all afflicted free. Ohio office, Columbus, O.

CHRONIC DISEASES.
The Doctor treats acute diseases, but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, have been cured by Dr. Kutchin. He has treated over 12,000 cases in Ohio in the last two years, many of which he cured in a few days. Some of the cases cured: Blindness, Deafness, and a Large Number to be treated for Life. Now they see and hear, and many are on the high road to health.

A LIFE OF EXPERIENCE.
The Doctor has had a whole life of study and experience in his profession, and enjoys advantages which fall to the lot of but few. After attending his full course in the Medical College of Ohio, and graduating with the highest honors, he was not content to stop there, but has since attended other Colleges, and several times reviewed the whole profession; has also traveled extensively for the purpose of improving his knowledge of the most successful methods of treating the various diseases of the human body. He has visited the best Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Eye, Ear, Lung and other Medical and Surgical Institutions, traveling thousands of miles, both by land and sea; examining the most successful methods of treating the various diseases of the human body, and devoting the best years of his life to become thoroughly familiar with his profession in all its branches.

Latest Discoveries and Improvements.
Dr. Kutchin has received the most approved instruction in Analytical and Microscopical Examinations of the Blood, Urine, etc., which are now considered indispensable to a correct diagnosis in many diseases. There are many diseases which physicians in common practice do not usually treat, and are therefore seldom cured. Dr. Kutchin is well equipped to examine correctly, or treat with success, such cases. To every afflicted person, call at once and learn their true condition, and whether the doors of hope are yet open, or forever closed against them.

FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES.
By reason of false modesty the youth of our land are kept in ignorance of the rudimentary facts which certain solitary indiscretions produce. These vices when persisted in eventually undermine the constitution, producing nervous debility and premature decay. Dr. Kutchin has for many years enjoyed the reputation of being the most successful and celebrated specialist for the treatment and cure of these ailments. You may consult him with complete confidence. Of all the maladies that afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.
Many diseases are so deceptive that hundreds of persons have them before they even suspect it. They know they are not well, but are perfectly ignorant of the deadly fangs which are fastening upon them, and must, sooner or later, certainly destroy them, unless rescued by a skillful hand. Are you afflicted? Your case may now be perfectly curable, but remember, every moment of neglect increases the incurable stages when, perhaps, the most skillful physician can render you no assistance. The present is your chance, the future may be too late.

Epitaph or Fate scientifically treated and cured by a never-failing method.
Free Examination of the Urine—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination.

Persons unskillfully treated by ignorant pretenders who keep trifling with their month after month, giving poisonous remedies, which are not only useless, but also kill and see the Doctor.

MANHOOD PERFECTLY RESTORED.
Quick, painless and certain cure for Impotence, Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhea, Losses, Weakness and Nervous Debility, also for Prostatitis, Varicocele, and all private diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth, or sexual excesses in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cures guaranteed in curable cases. No risk incurred.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.
Such as has baffled the skill of other physicians and remedied. Dr. Kutchin quickly cures: Cancer, Tumors, Fibroid and Polypoid Growths cured without the use of the knife. No cutting, no pain, no danger.

Consent and correspondence confidential.
Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of the United States. Correspondence with invalids solicited. All letters with stamps enclosed answered free. Call and be examined and at least learn the cause of your disease, and if it can be cured. Take warning removed in from one to three hours, without starvation. The remedies for the whole course of treatment are furnished from the Office or at the Institute, all at once or by the month.

CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE TO ALL AT THE
Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Thursday, Aug. 4th, '98.
ORRVILLE, TUESDAY, AUGUST 9.
Consultation, Examination and Advice, FREE.
Return visits made every 28 days.
ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN COLUMBUS, O.

TROOPS ASHORE.

Miles' Reported Landing Going on In Porto Rico.

GUANICA IS THE PLACE.

A Well Protected Harbor Found, With Deep Water.

SPANISH MADE SOME RESISTANCE.

Marines From the Gloucester Had a Skirmish With Soldiers, After the Spanish Flag Had Been Hauled Down and the American Flag Hoisted—Four Spaniards Killed—American Troops Were Pushed Forward to Capture the Railroad Leading to Ponce—An Excellent Military Road Running From There to San Juan—General Miles Changed His Plans.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The war department posted the following about 11:30 last night:

"ST. THOMAS, July 26, 1898.

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

"Circumstances were such that I deemed it advisable to take the harbor of Guanica first, 15 miles west of Ponce, which was successfully accomplished between daylight and 11 o'clock. Spaniards surprised. The Gloucester, Commander Wainwright, first entered the harbor; met with slight resistance, fired a few shots. All the transports are now in the harbor and infantry and artillery rapidly going ashore.

"This is a well-protected harbor, sufficiently deep for all transports and heavy vessels to anchor within 200 yards of shore. The Spanish flag was lowered and the American flag raised at 11 o'clock today. Captain Higginson with his fleet has rendered able and earnest assistance. Troops in good health and best of spirits. No casualties.

(Signed) "MILES,

"Major General, Commanding Army."

General Miles said to a correspondent of The Associated Press:

"Guanica and Ciego are in the disaffected portion of the island. Matteo, the insurgent leader, lives at Yago, a few miles inland. Had we landed at Cape San Juan a line of rifle pits might have stopped our advance."

The spirits of the troops, men and officers, is admirable.

The Massachusetts and Illinois contingents, which have been cooped up on board the Yale and Rita for a fortnight, will be delighted to get ashore. There were 15 large coasters this afternoon at Guanica bay, but only two barges were captured.

It is likely that the Spanish garrison from Ponce may try to surprise our people tonight. But it will only be an affair of outposts.

The town of Ponce is sure to fall shortly before the combined attack of our army and navy. The main fighting unit San Juan de Porto Rico is reached will likely be along the line of a splendid military road leading from Ponce to San Juan de Porto Rico. But every precaution will be taken to lessen our casualties even to the use of street shields, or which a supply was brought with the expedition.

The health of the troops is excellent, except among the Massachusetts men. They have been packed on the Yale for about 15 days, and about 20 cases of typhoid fever have developed among the soldiers. Parker of the Sixth Massachusetts died on Friday and was buried at sea.

Later in the day the Dixie spoke the dispatch boat of the Associated Press. It was about 9 o'clock at night, and the commander of the Dixie said he had been almost around the island of Porto Rico and had not seen any men-of-war or transports, except the New Orleans, which was blockading the port of San Juan de Porto Rico.

Weather Forecast.

Fair; warmer; light east to south winds.

THE MARKETS.

Pittsburg, July 26.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 75¢; No. 3 yellow, 74¢; No. 4 yellow, 73¢; No. 5 yellow, 72¢; No. 6 yellow, 71¢; No. 7 yellow, 70¢; No. 8 yellow, 69¢; No. 9 yellow, 68¢; No. 10 yellow, 67¢; No. 11 yellow, 66¢; No. 12 yellow, 65¢; No. 13 yellow, 64¢; No. 14 yellow, 63¢; No. 15 yellow, 62¢; No. 16 yellow, 61¢; No. 17 yellow, 60¢; No. 18 yellow, 59¢; No. 19 yellow, 58¢; No. 20 yellow, 57¢; No. 21 yellow, 56¢; No. 22 yellow, 55¢; No. 23 yellow, 54¢; No. 24 yellow, 53¢; No. 25 yellow, 52¢; No. 26 yellow, 51¢; No. 27 yellow, 50¢; No. 28 yellow, 49¢; No. 29 yellow, 48¢; No. 30 yellow, 47¢; No. 31 yellow, 46¢; No. 32 yellow, 45¢; No. 33 yellow, 44¢; No. 34 yellow, 43¢; No. 35 yellow, 42¢; No. 36 yellow, 41¢; No. 37 yellow, 40¢; No. 38 yellow, 39¢; No. 39 yellow, 38¢; No. 40 yellow, 37¢; No. 41 yellow, 36¢; No. 42 yellow, 35¢; No. 43 yellow, 34¢; No. 44 yellow, 33¢; No. 45 yellow, 32¢; No. 46 yellow, 31¢; No. 47 yellow, 30¢; No. 48 yellow, 29¢; No. 49 yellow, 28¢; No. 50 yellow, 27¢; No. 51 yellow, 26¢; No. 52 yellow, 25¢; 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